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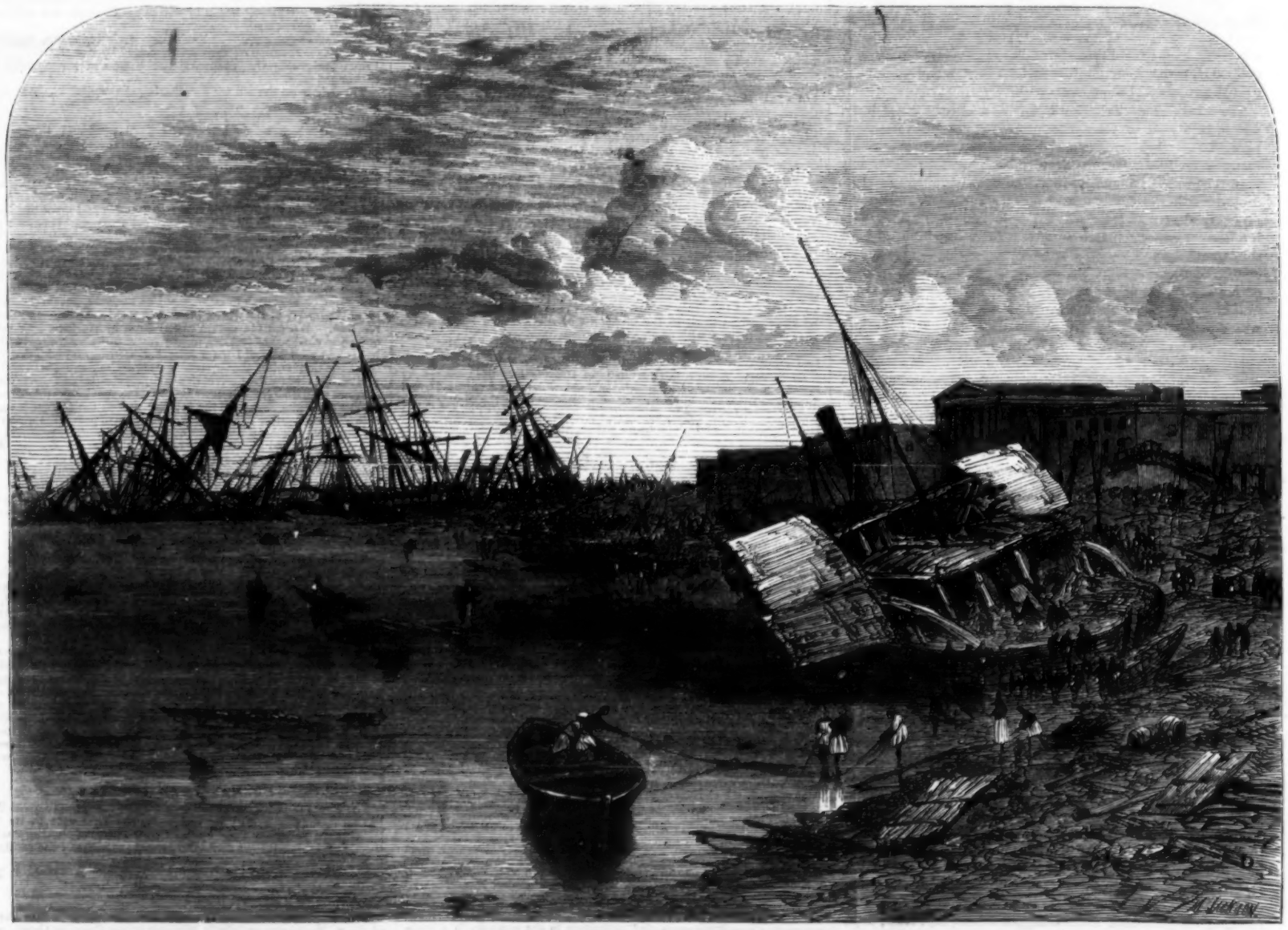
THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THEY whose sympathies are in favour of the national unity of Italy—a disposition which may safely be attributed to the great majority of Englishmen—will have followed the course of the great debate in the Italian Parliament on the transfer of the capital with an anxiety of interest as intense as any excited by far more romantic events. In prospect, it might reasonably, and without any lack of generous appreciation, have been doubted whether the policy to which the Government of Victor Emanuel was committed by the Franco-Italian Convention, even if the very best which the present state of affairs in Europe would admit of, would conciliate the several provincial interests, or neutralise the passionate desire of the whole people to make Rome the centre of the new kingdom. The experiment appealed to just those qualities of character the most likely to give way under the strain of so severe a test; and how decidedly soever far-seeing statesmanship might approve, it was nevertheless one which appeared to cut right athwart the most fondly-cherished aspirations of the people. Political sagacity and complete self-mastery—the rarest of popular characteristics—were the twin elements upon the preponderance of which the success of the policy would mainly depend. When, therefore, the initiative steps to the promulgation of it were found to have been so signally mismanaged as to have occasioned serious bloodshed in Turin and the sudden downfall of the Ministry, it need hardly awaken surprise that the most sanguine friends of Italy, here and elsewhere, looked forward to a general election and to the consequent tenour of Parliamentary discussion with fear and trembling. The question to be determined was of a kind that might well have shaken to its base an old Constitutional kingdom; how, then, it was tacitly asked, will Italy, but recently endowed with the privileges and bound by the restraints of Constitutional rule, pass through so searching an ordeal?

Thus far, people and Parliament have dealt with the matter before them with an intelligence and self-restraint which cannot fail of exciting the highest admiration. To the astonishment of Europe, the keen political instincts of the Italians almost instantly detected the ultimate advantages to Italy which lay hidden beneath the articles of the Convention, and held themselves prepared, in the event of their first impressions being confirmed by subsequent information and reflection, to submit to the temporary sacrifices the demand for which was visible enough upon the surface. They appear, so far as the materials for judgment are before us, to apprehend what is probably the real object of the agreement with France; they even feel the force of that necessity which compels the Government of General Della Marmora to observe a discreet reticence in reference to the results which may be expected to flow from its provisions when they shall have fairly taken effect; and they evince an unexpected aptitude to postpone present dreams with a view to future realities. It would be premature, no doubt, to build confident conclusions upon existing premises. It is easier to assent to a policy which bids us wait until its fruit has ripened than to resist whatever temptations may present themselves to deviate from it. But even the readiness to assent, whatever may come of it, indicates a high stage of political progress, and justifies the friends of Italy in affirming that she is competent to turn to good account whatever legitimate gains the public opinion of Europe will admit of her acquiring.

As the discussion has proceeded, the indications have become more numerous and distinct that the Convention is nothing



EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

more than a practical recognition by the two Powers of the real difficulties which at present surround the Roman question, and a mutual agreement to leave the final adjustment of it to be brought about by the exclusive force of moral agencies. Italy binds herself not to attempt what France would feel herself under an imperative obligation to prevent; and, on the other hand, France engages, within a definite time, to withdraw from the Government of Rome that material support which enables it to set at nought every consideration of sound policy which might otherwise shape its decisions. The solution of the problem will depend, and is probably meant by both the contracting Powers to depend, upon the natural and inherent vitality or the essential rottenness, as the event may prove, of the temporal sovereignty of the Supreme Pontiff. Non-intervention, whether against or in support of the future maintenance of the rule of the Vatican, is the kernel of the Franco-Italian Convention; if it can stand by its own strength it shall stand; if it must fall because of its own weakness, it must fall; but neither is its stability nor its collapse to be aided by external force or intrigue. Italy gives her pledge that she will try the experiment fairly by transferring her capital to Florence; France, by gradually recalling her troops from Rome. Both reserve to themselves the right to act in conformity with their own judgment in case of a successful insurrection within the Papal dominions. The ends to be answered by this agreement are, first, that the Emperor will have so far consulted popular opinion in France as to enable him to extricate his Government from an embarrassing and expensive obligation; secondly, that Italy will be held to bail not to allow of any trespass upon the Roman territory from without; and, thirdly, a possibility of some peaceful arrangement hereafter by which the dignity of the Holy See shall be permanently secured, and the estates allotted to the Church by Charlemagne shall be politically incorporated in the kingdom of Italy.

Perchance there may be some foundation for the rumour that the Emperor Napoleon intends the settlement, for the present at least, of the Roman question, to pave the way for larger designs. There can be little doubt that he is seriously intent upon bringing about, if possible, a considerable reduction of armaments in Europe. The two main obstacles to success in such an enterprise have been Rome and Venice. So far as a resort to arms is concerned, Rome, by virtue of the Convention, ceases to be a menace. What if Austria can be persuaded to dispose of her pretensions to Venetia? What if, after all, and by quiet diplomacy, the Government of the Emperor of Austria should be won over to assent to the principle of giving up her Italian territory for an equivalent possession. A European congress may then become practicable, its success within range of reasonable hope, and the irritation and uncertainty of Europe so far removed as to admit of a partial and proportionate disarmament by the great Powers. Glimpses of some such policy have occasionally, albeit dimly, disclosed themselves in the great Italian debate, and exert, perhaps, more influence than they would confess to over the minds of Italian statesmen.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, a constitutional body, which, in respect of years, has hardly yet outgrown its childhood, is nevertheless experienced in self-command. It has met many an anxious crisis with dignity, but none more becomingly than that which imposes upon it the duty of accepting as its capital another city than that of Rome. The debate, which will probably close with the week, has been remarkable both in its intellectual and its moral aspects. There has been no lack, throughout its progress of Parliamentary ability—if we are to credit the *Stampa*, there has been, if anything, an elaboration of oratory which, in the absence of due intervals of repose, is fatiguing. Adverting to General Della Marmora's speech, which reminds one, by its simple diction and calm, deep sincerity, of the late Duke of Wellington's speeches on great occasions in the House of Lords, the *Stampa* writes:—"After such subtle reasonings, such sonorous phrases, such an elegant choice of words, and such a fatiguing force of expressions, which glitter, sparkle, and sting, it was agreeable to hear the unstudied language of one who speaks as his heart dictates, and expresses his feelings with the first words that suggest themselves to him." The criticism is cutting, but might be used of any great debate, in any part of the world in which brilliant intellectual display is brought into contrast with recognised moral worth; and certainly, as the criticism implies, the phases of intellectual life and activity which the Italian debate has reflected have been many, varied, and of full colour; not by any means unworthy of comparison with those brought out by an important struggle of Parliamentary parties in this country. There is a wide difference, no doubt, between the styles and methods of the two nations in transacting their legislative affairs; but we cannot resist the conviction that Italians are "to the manner born," and that their cultivated men naturally possess the qualities essential to orators and statesmen.

The moral features of the debate, however, far outshine the intellectual, and are, we firmly believe, more truly representative of the national mind. The old General disclosed to Europe a striking and most encouraging fact when, after admitting that he had been opposed to the Convention, fearing it might throw an apple of discord among the people, he said—"The Italian provinces are more united than might be inferred from the aspect and discussions of this Chamber—they are more united than the deputies themselves." Well, if this be so, the moderation of the Chamber does not exaggerate the calm approval felt by the people. It is a wonderful exhibition of national self-possession under disappointment, or, rather, hope deferred; and we entertain but little doubt that the Italian Parliament will give a final decision on the matter before them worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the Italian people.

THE DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

The Illustration on our front page may help to give some notion of the scene of devastation on the banks of the River Hooghly at Calcutta, immediately after the tremendous storm of Wednesday, the 5th of October. Our Engraving is copied from a photographic view taken by Mr. F. Fisk Williams on the day after the hurricane. It appears that the weather on Tuesday, the 4th, was showery, with light and variable winds, and occasionally with some lightning; but it was not till an hour after midnight that the barometer began to fall, the wind being then light from the N.E. In the morning the wind gradually freshened, with squalls and heavy rain, till about ten o'clock, when it veered to the east and blew with increased fury. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the wind having a southerly direction, it became evident that a true cyclone or revolving storm, to which the site of Calcutta is peculiarly exposed, was about to visit that city, yet with more terrible violence than ever before. With a noise like distant thunder it came on in two or three minutes, tearing up trees by their roots, carrying off the roofs of the houses, overturning walls and buildings, and heaping up masses of ruin in the streets and the roads, where neither foot nor carriage passengers could make their way. This continued for two or three hours, by which time the eastern and southern suburbs of the city, and those parts of it to the westward which, from their proximity to the Maidan and the river, were the most exposed, were, more or less, a wreck. Except the cocoanut and other palms, scarcely a tree was anywhere to be found standing. The beautiful avenues in Fort William were entirely destroyed, and the Eden gardens turned into a wilderness. In Tank-square the trees and shrubs were blown away, and in many parts the iron railings torn up and overthrown. The damage done to buildings was considerable. The roof of the Free School was blown away; the upper part of the Roman Catholic Church in the Bow Bazaar-road was destroyed, as well as the steeple of the Free Church of Scotland; the minarets of the Mosque in Dhurrumtolah were all blown away; St. James's Theatre was unroofed and nearly destroyed; the roof of the cathedral was much damaged; the sheds of the East Indian Railway Company were unroofed. In fact, scarcely a house in Calcutta escaped without injury, while the native huts, especially in the suburbs, were almost all blown down. But it was on the river that the storm was attended by the most disastrous consequences. It should be observed that the gale did not attain its greatest fury until it had gone round, which it did very gradually, to the south. Whilst blowing from the east, and therefore across the stream, the waves were kept down by the wind, and the commotion of the water was not great; but when the wind set due south its violence was greatly aggravated by the billowy state into which the river was lashed. The boats moored all along the banks had sustained very little damage previous to this crisis in the storm, but as soon as it occurred they began rapidly to fill and go down. It was a full spring tide, and when this change in the direction of the wind took place the waves encroached on the strand, and at last covered it with a flowing stream, which bore a miscellaneous freight of native bedding, mats, chests, and fragments of wreck. In the port of Calcutta the fixed moorings are, with one or two exceptions, on the left or eastern bank of the river; and the cyclone, from the point from which it came, caught the vessels full broadside on, and its violence was such as no moorings or tackle could resist. Tier after tier of vessels broke adrift, in most cases taking moorings, buoys, and tackle with them, and drove about in clusters of four, six, and eight, entangled together, and carrying with them ships at anchor in the stream, and everything else with which they came in contact. Several went down, and nearly all the others drifted on to the opposite bank of the river, generally taking a course up the river under the influence of the wind at S.E. to S. and a strong flood tide, many of them having travelled as far as six or seven miles from their moorings. To add to the disaster, the flood tide that afternoon was unprecedentedly high, and all the vessels driven to leeward on the opposite bank were carried up as far as high water could float them, so that when the flood retired they were left aground some distance from the river. Of more than 200 ships in the Hooghly it is said that only ten were left at their moorings after the storm, the rest having been stranded or sunk. Of these many were loaded with grain for Bombay. The scene of confusion upon the river for some hours, while the gale drove this multitude of vessels up the river, can scarcely be described. The steamer Thunderer, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bengal, and a French ship, L'Amiral Casey, were fairly lifted up and deposited on shore. Other ships came to a worse fate: the Lady Franklin, of 1200 tons, sank early in the afternoon; but her crew were saved in boats. The Govindpore, of 1357 tons burden, was run into amidships and cut to the water-edge. She sank almost instantaneously. The captain and crew were seen clinging to the topmasts yet standing above the water. Great was the excitement of those on shore who were doomed to witness the agonies of drowning men without the means of rendering them any assistance. The distance was too great to throw a rope. The road and shore were lined with all that remained of boats utterly useless for the purpose required. At this moment a brave sailor, named Edward Cleary, came forward and volunteered to bear a line to the ship. He swam out through the furious breakers and reached the ship after a desperate struggle. One by one all the ship's officers and crew were drawn off to the shore, the captain being the last to leave her. There is reason to fear that several hundred lives were lost with the other European vessels that went down on the river, besides those drowned in the multitude of small native boats, which were overwhelmed with sudden destruction. The loss of life in the town and suburbs of Calcutta has been ascertained to be forty-one natives and two Europeans, besides some twenty seriously wounded by the fall of their houses. A lamentable amount of distress has been caused by the rise in the prices of all articles of food, which has compelled great numbers of the people to live on rice damaged by the heavy rains which succeeded the gale, and which is most injurious to health. The total destruction of thousands of houses has also subjected crowds of the natives to exposure to all sorts of weather; and this, combined with the wretched garbage on which they are living, will certainly produce diseases which will sweep hundreds into the grave. A meeting was held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the 13th ult. to raise a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. It is likewise expected that the Bengal Government will do something for them.

Lord Dufferin has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, in succession to Lord Wodehouse.

La France announces that Brazil has broken off friendly relations with the United States on account of the seizure of the Florida.

The elections to the Grand Council at Geneva have resulted in a victory for the Independents. They will have a majority of twenty in that Assembly.

The ratifications of the treaties relative to the entry of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Darmstadt, and Nassau into the Zollverein were exchanged at Berlin on Saturday last.

The following epitaph may be seen in the cemetery of a parish in the environs of Paris:—"Here lies Madame N——, wife of M. N——, master blacksmith. The railing around this tomb was manufactured by her husband." His work was, no doubt, a labour of love.

The annual conference of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions was held, on Tuesday, in the large manufacturing village of Blaydon-on-the-Tyne. Mr. Joseph Cowen, sen., the chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, presided; and from the annual report of the secretary of the union, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., it appears that there are seventy-seven institutions in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, containing 9157 members. These societies had last year an aggregate income of £4964, and an aggregate expenditure of £3624. The total number of books in the libraries is 69,401. In the reading-rooms there are taken in 349 daily and 443 weekly papers, besides numerous other periodicals. Fifteen institutions possess rooms of their own, nineteen rent rooms, and forty-three are allowed to them by owners of the different collieries or manufactories. There are forty-three classes and two night schools in connection with seventeen institutions. Sixty institutions, however, have neither classes nor evening schools in connection with them. There was a very large attendance of delegates at the conference, and discussions arose upon various important subjects connected with the progress of education in the north. It appears from the returns that most of the mechanics' institutions in the north are in a somewhat stationary condition; but attempts are being made to popularise them by combining recreation with more severe studies. At the public meeting in the evening Sir Hedworth Williamson, M.P.; the Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. W. L. Earle; the Rev. J. C. Street, and other gentlemen spoke.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress's Saint's Day, on Tuesday, was marked by illuminations at the metropolitan theatres and rejoicings at Compiègne.

M. Thouvenel, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been seriously ill, but is recovering.

The townspeople of Calais gave M. Berryer, on his return from London, a most cordial reception.

Lord Brougham was present last Saturday at the sitting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in Paris, "and was received," says *Galignani*, "by the members with unusual demonstrations of respect and affection, in consequence of the active part which his Lordship had just taken in the brilliant reception given to M. Berryer by the English Bar."

The *Nord* states that the French Government has decided that the width of the Imperial high roads shall be diminished to a space sufficient to allow three carriages to drive abreast. The surplus will be given to the proprietors of the adjacent ground, together with the trees growing there, on the sole condition that they shall maintain the plantations.

Paris was visited on Monday by a severe storm of wind and rain, which did a considerable amount of damage to property in the city and environs.

Père la Chaise contains more than 16,000 monuments, which have cost about 14 million francs.

King Orelie-Antoine, of Araucania and Patagonia (the Paris attorney Tounens, who attempted to found a little South American monarchy), has been tried in Paris on a charge of obtaining credit by swindling pretences, and has been acquitted.

The Society of Sciences, Agriculture, and Belles Lettres of the Tarn-et-Garonne has offered a gold medal of 300f. for the best piece of poetry—poem, ode, or stanza—on Meyerbeer.

The *Courrier des Deux-Charentes* announces the death, in his ninety-fifth year, of M. Reddon, the senior Mayor of France, having acted for sixty-six years in that capacity in the commune of Thesac.

By the Franco-Swiss Commercial Treaty the French import duty on silk ribbons has been reduced 50 per cent, and, by virtue of the "most favoured nation" proviso in the Anglo-French convention, the advantages of this change will be shared by British industry.

Official advices received in Paris from Mexico represent the Juarist army as almost entirely disbanded, and the condition of affairs as most satisfactory for the Emperor Maximilian.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued appointing Admiral Pareja to the command of the Pacific squadron, in the place of Admiral Pinzon, who has been recalled.

The *Madrid Gazette* states that the Queen gives direct pecuniary assistance to 3000 men and 1767 women, and gives employment of different kinds to 1984 men, making in all 6751 individuals. This relief costs her Majesty a sum of 10,926,000 reals (rather more than 2½d. each). In the number just mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the highest to the most humble.

Inundations have occurred near Valencia, by which twenty-seven villages have been destroyed, and great loss of life has been caused.

There are accounts from Catalonia of serious rioting among the unemployed operatives at various points of that district. There is much distress in that class at Barcelona, but no outbreak. Factories have been sacked or burnt at Reus and Villanova.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, in addition to the surrender of three millions from his Civil List to the public Treasury, has transferred from the domain of the Crown to the national mass of property five of the Royal residences, with their dependencies, to be dealt out for the benefit of the country. One of these is in Lombardy, two in the Neapolitan territory, one in Tuscany, and one in Piedmont.

The Generals and orderly officers of the households of the King and of Prince Humbert have renounced the pay they received from his Majesty's privy purse. The sum paid to the Generals was £160 a year, and to the others, £80.

The Czarewitch arrived at Turin last week incognito, alighting at the Hotel de l'Europe, where he was visited by the Duke d'Aosta and Prince Carignan. On Wednesday the King and the Russian Prince exchanged calls.

The debate on the bill for transferring the capital has been proceeding during the past week in the Chamber of Deputies. At last Saturday's sitting General Della Marmora, the Prime Minister, made a speech in which he counselled the Parliament and the country to accept the Franco-Italian Convention. He stated that at first he was himself opposed to it, but he had since had his early apprehensions removed, and he was now prepared to act with his colleagues in supporting the treaty. The Roman question still remained clear in all men's minds, but, as regards the mode of solving that problem, it was not undesirable to have time before them. He had great confidence in the Emperor of the French, who he believed—speaking as a private individual—would assist the Italians in solving the question of Venice. Some arrangement with regard to Venice might become possible, and he even believed that the mind of the Emperor of Austria might be brought to fresh resolutions with this object. On Monday Marquis Pepoli, who signed the Convention, spoke. He called attention to its bearing upon European questions. "The Roman question (he said) concerns the liberty of the world, because Rome is the centre of European reaction. We cannot obtain conciliation by violence, by stratagem, or by the violation of treaties, but by moral force. A solution obtained by violent means would for a long period compromise even liberty. After the Convention the Austrian question alone remains in Italy. The position created by the Convention compels the Italian Government to advance with liberty. It is necessary to solve the Roman question by demolishing feudal Rome in the interior and in the Italian laws." He adjured the Chamber to avoid any declaration of principles which might for ever compromise the dignity of the country. The rejection of the Convention would shatter the Liberal alliance of Europe, destroy public credit, and provoke Italy to attempt culpable enterprises. The destinies of the Liberal party in Europe were bound up with the existence of Italy. Signor Boggio attacked the Convention. On Wednesday Signor Tecchio spoke against the Convention and the transfer of the capital; Signor Ratazzi declared himself in favour of both measures. The general debate then closed.

AUSTRIA.

The Session of the Reichsrath was opened on Monday by a speech in which the Emperor declared that a good understanding and friendly relations existed between Austria and the other great Powers, congratulated his people on the conclusion of peace with Denmark, urged legislation for the improvement of the finances and of railway communication, and announced that he was negotiating respecting the politico-economical unity of Germany.

A new State loan for 25,000,000 florins, bearing 5 per cent interest, was officially announced at Vienna last week. The issue price is fixed at 87.

The Governor of Galicia has issued a proclamation stating that, with the exception of high treason and rioting, the treatment of crimes and offences under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals during the state of siege will henceforward be transferred to the civil tribunals.

Milan newspapers publish letters from Venetia telling of conflicts between bands of insurgents and Austrian troops, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded. The district of Friuli has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The treaty of peace between Denmark and the German great Powers having been fully ratified by Denmark—the final vote in its favour being taken yesterday week by the Upper House of the Rigsraad, and the King signing it next day—the formal exchange of the ratifications took place at Vienna on Wednesday.

M. de Bille, Secretary of Legation, will remain in Vienna as Danish Chargé-d'Affaires.

RUSSIA.

Lord Napier, who is about to leave St. Petersburg to take the place of Sir A. Buchanan as British Minister at the Prussian Court, made a brief speech to a deputation of his countrymen who waited upon him last Saturday to bid him farewell. England and Russia, he said, were convinced of the necessity of maintaining peace, and this had caused

the great change in the feelings of England towards Russia. The relations of the two countries were now most satisfactory, and he trusted that the *rapprochement* would be rendered closer by commercial reforms on the part of Russia, and by a more reserved policy on the part of that Government on the Eastern question.

On Thursday week the Viceroy, Count Berg, opened the ordinary Session of the State Council for Poland. "The Government," he said, "is called to the task of rebuilding the shattered edifice, in order to repair the damages Poland has inflicted upon herself."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Intercolonial Conference, which began its sittings at Quebec on the 10th ult., closed its proceedings on the 27th. A despatch from Montreal states that the report of the proceedings and resolutions of the Conference is to be brought home by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney-General, for her Majesty's approval. Until after this event, the same secrecy as heretofore will be observed. Should the Royal sanction be given to the decisions of the delegates, it is probable that an early Session of Parliament will be held in this province. The delegates from the lower provinces were entertained at a déjeuner at Montreal on the 29th. Three hundred people were present. The Mayor, Mr. J. S. Beaudry, occupied the chair. Among the leading speakers were Sir Fenwick Williams, K.C.B.; Colonel Dyde, Sir R. Macdonnel; Hon. Dr. Tupper, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. Mr. Archibald, Colonel Gray, the Hon. Mr. Shea, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, and the Hon. Messrs. M'Gee and Galt. Many persons had entertained the idea that the partial revelation, at least, of the Confederation scheme would be divulged; but the utmost reticence was observed. The tone of the speeches was particularly loyal, and met with deserved approbation. The delegates from the maritime provinces have been fêted in brilliant style in the principal towns of Canada West.

The population of the States which are to form the Confederation of British America is as follows, viz.:—Upper Canada, 1,600,000; Lower Canada, 1,200,000; Nova Scotia, 320,000; New Brunswick, 260,000; Newfoundland, 130,000; and Prince Edward Island, 90,000: total, 3,600,000.

After some hesitation on the part of the Hon. M. Edmonds, who represents the United States Government, the further proceedings in connection with the trial of the St. Albans raiders have been transferred from St. John to Montreal. The Judges at Montreal had refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus for the raiders, on the ground that they were still under the magistrates' jurisdiction, and that no commitment had been made. A judicial investigation into the affair, under the Ashburton Treaty, was in progress at Montreal.

During the month of September 1461 immigrants arrived in Quebec, of whom 529 sailed from England, 451 from Ireland, 337 from Scotland, and 144 from Norway. The total number of immigrants who have arrived during the present year is 17,970, an increase of 698 over the corresponding period of 1863. The demand for agricultural labourers and female servants was large throughout the season, and no difficulty was experienced in finding work for those suited to the wants of the country.

By an act of the Canadian Legislature the city of Hamilton has been authorised to compromise its debenture debts by exchanging the existing debenture bonds, which bore six per cent per annum interest, for new ones payable thirty years hence, and bearing interest, payable half-yearly, for the first ten years at four per cent per annum, for the second ten years at five per cent, and for the third ten years at six per cent. This arrangement has been accepted by the bondholders in Great Britain. The debenture debts of Hamilton amount to £104,600 sterling and £91,470 currency for and towards the construction of the Great Western, Galt and Guelph, Hamilton and Port Dover, and Preston and Berlin Railways; and to £117,550 sterling and £46,789 currency for the construction of waterworks.

Notice has been given in the British Columbian *Gazette* that Dr. Rae was expected in that colony by way of the Rocky Mountains, completing his survey of the proposed line of telegraph, and that the Governor requested all magistrates and other public officers to furnish him with such aid and assistance as he might require. Accounts from the mine districts state that Dr. Rae has arrived at the mouth of the Quesnelle, having come down the Fraser from Fort George in a canoe with one Indian.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island had passed resolutions favouring a Federal union with British Columbia.

AMERICA.

We had hoped that the New York or the City of Glasgow would have brought us news of the result of the presidential election. Both these steamers have, however, arrived without bringing the eagerly-desired intelligence. They were off Cape Race on the 9th inst., a day after the election, but the weather, unhappily, was too thick to communicate. Possibly we shall be able to give the information in our town edition.

There is little war news of moment. Grant's army has returned to its former position. It has been ascertained that the country around the Southside Railroad is strongly fortified. During the movement the Confederates on the Boylton plank-road charged the right flank of the 2nd Corps at a point where the connection between the 2nd and 5th Corps was not formed. The *New York Times'* correspondent asserts that this forced Grant to withdraw his troops to a safer position. During Butler's movement General Weitzel assaulted the Confederate position on the Williamsburg road, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Grant lost 1500 men, and captured 800 prisoners. On Sunday, the 30th ult., the Confederates penetrated into Grant's lines for some distance between the 2nd and 5th Corps, taking numerous prisoners. They afterwards charged the breastworks, but were repulsed. According to the latest accounts, Grant's troops were engaged in building loghouses, an apparent indication that they expected to winter in their present positions.

There have been no fresh movements in the Shenandoah Valley.

The accounts respecting the movements of General Hood's and General Sherman's armies are obscure and uncertain. Hood, as stated in our last Number, had attacked Decatur, and been repulsed with the loss of four guns and a hundred prisoners.

The Confederate iron-clad ram Albemarle, which had caused much uneasiness to the Federals in the inner waters of North Carolina, has been destroyed. One launch was sunk by the Confederate fire, and nearly its entire crew lost. It appears that the destruction of the ram was accomplished by a boat with a "torpedo attachment." A naval correspondent of the *New York Times* states that the Federals have six boats, about the size of a ship's launch, fitted up with torpedo apparatus. The mode of operation he does not describe.

The United States gun-boat Undine was captured by the Confederates at Fort Herman on the Tennessee River.

The Tallahassee and the Chickamauga, the two Confederate cruisers which escaped from Wilmington, had destroyed six vessels off the Northern coast; and a third Confederate privateer was also said to be at sea, and to have made a capture.

President Davis had appointed the 16th inst. for a day of thanksgiving for recent successes of the Confederate arms.

The *Richmond Sentinel*, the organ of the Confederate Government, recommends the arming of the slaves.

President Lincoln has proclaimed the Nevada territory a State of the Union.

At a mass meeting of merchants and bankers, held in Wall-street, in favour of M'Clellan, President Lincoln's abolition policy was condemned, and it was resolved that the financial and commercial interests of the country required a change of administration.

The war democracy have held a meeting in New York. General Dix read an address refusing to support the Chicago nominee or platform and recommending the reorganisation of the democracy.

Secretary Seward had announced to the Mayors of Buffalo and New York that he had received information of the existence of a conspiracy in Canada to send incendiaries into the principal Northern cities on the day of the presidential election. The Mayor of New York had replied that he disbelieved the information, but was prepared to maintain the public safety; and the Democratic journals accused the Government of inventing the whole story in order to have a pretext for proclaiming martial law.

A Democratic torchlight procession was attacked on the night of the 30th ult. in Philadelphia, and a serious fight ensued, in which a number of persons were severely injured and two killed.

The new Constitution has been officially proclaimed in Maryland by Governor Bradford, the Court of Appeal having refused to issue an order striking out the soldiers' votes. The majority claimed is 475. Maryland is therefore declared a free State from the 1st of November. Salutes in honour of the event have been fired in Baltimore.

The military commission have condemned Donahue and Ferry, New York State agents at Baltimore accused of forging soldiers' votes, to imprisonment for life.

The price of gold has again risen—the latest quotation being 146 per cent premium.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. — Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Three Royal proclamations have been issued to-day. The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded Duchies from their oath of allegiance; and the second is a farewell address to the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The third is addressed to the Danes, and says:—"The separation from the kingdom of those inhabitants of Schleswig who were bound to Denmark both by sentiment and language is the most painful sacrifice of all. We have lost much, but have not lost hope. The future belongs to those who are in earnest."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN JAPAN.

WE this week publish two Engravings from the sketches made by Mr. C. Wirgman, our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan, who was present on board one of the ships in the allied squadron during the attack upon the batteries of the Daimio Prince of Nagato, in the Strait of Simonosaki, on Sept. 5 and 6. The situation of this place, at the western entrance of the Suwonada, or Inland Sea of Japan, was fully described in our last. The province of Nagato, to which the northern shore, with the town and port of Simonosaki, belongs, is ruled by a daimio named Chiushiu, one of those powerful vassals of the Tycoon who, like the feudal princes of Germany or France in the Middle Ages, while they own a nominal subjection to the Imperial authority, are very apt to have a policy of their own and maintain a certain amount of warlike forces at their own disposal. Several of these daimios, within their half-independent local jurisdiction, have attempted, on more than one occasion, to defeat the operation of those treaties by which the sovereign Government at Jeddo had promised that European commerce should enjoy free access to the Japanese shores. The Prince of Satzuma, it will be recollected, was compelled by the bombardment of Kagosima, a twelvemonth ago, to give satisfaction for the injuries which had resulted to some of our countrymen from this course of proceeding. The Prince of Nagato, who has persisted in closing the passage of Simonosaki against foreign vessels, having disregarded, for his part, the warning lesson that he received from a British squadron in August, 1863, it was lately resolved by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir Rutherford Alcock, in conjunction with the French, Dutch, and American diplomatists at the Court of Jeddo, to send a joint naval expedition for the purpose of disarming the hostile batteries and forcing the entrance of this channel. The ships of war detailed for this undertaking were as follow:—English—The Euryalus, the Tartar, the Conqueror, the Barossa, the Perseus, the Argus, the Coquette, and the Bouncer, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Kuper; French—The Semiramis, the Dupleix, and the Tancrède, under the command of Vice-Admiral Juarès; Dutch—The Metallen-Cruz, the Djambi, the Medusa, and the Amsterdam. The American Minister, having no vessel of war at command, chartered the Ta-Kiang, on board of which the United States flag was displayed, in order to show that America was acting in unison with the other Powers. On the 28th and 23rd of August the allied squadron of sixteen vessels, with an aggregate armament of 250 guns, conveying also a detachment of the Royal Engineers and a force of 500 marines to serve as a landing party, sailed from Yokohama and arrived on the 4th of September before Simonosaki. In the afternoon of the following day the attack was commenced. The vessels were posted as shown in our Engraving, the plan being that the corvettes were to form in a line along the south side of the channel, while the vessels of a lighter draught of water, remaining under steam, should direct a cross fire against all the batteries, defiling along the north side from Cape Kunsaki; finally, the two frigates of the Admirals, the Euryalus and the Semiramis, advancing between the two lines, should direct their fire against the batteries appearing to offer the greatest resistance. At four p.m. each of the vessels was at its post. The Euryalus, with Sir A. Kuper's flag at her mizen-yard, is represented nearly in the centre of our Engraving; the Semiramis, bearing the flag of the French Admiral, is at the extreme left; and the Amsterdam, the Dutch flag-ship, is a little to the right hand of the Euryalus; the small steamer Ta-Kiang, with the American ensign, lies between the Euryalus and the Semiramis. A portion of the hull of the Conqueror is seen at the extreme right. The smaller vessels beyond, lying close to the shore, are arranged in two divisions. The corvettes form one division, to the left hand, consisting of the Tartar, Dupleix, Metallen-Kruz, Barossa, Djambi, and Leopard: besides which the Coquette, somewhat detached from the rest of the squadron, lies nearer the French Admiral, to the left hand. The corvettes are anchored opposite three of the batteries, with which they are hotly engaged. The battery shown in the opening between the Euryalus and the Amsterdam is one of fifteen guns. Under the hill, to the right hand, is seen the flying squadron, composed of the Perseus, Medusa, Tancrède, Argus, and Bouncer, exchanging fire with the batteries in front of them. These vessels, with the Coquette, were kept under steam, so that they could be shifted from place to place during the action. The first shots were fired by the corvettes, and instantly returned. For about twenty minutes the Japanese fire was very lively; but when the light squadron took part in the conflict, and the two frigates, presenting their broadsides, opened with their great guns, most of the guns on shore were soon silenced. Captain Kingston (Perseus) and Chevalier Caseinbrood (Medusa) landed about seven o'clock and spiked a great many guns, and then retired—a most daring act, as the enemy were in the woods firing at them. The Coquette and the Tancrède continued until dark to maintain a conflict with the Red Battery (otherwise called "Battery No. 7"), which lies at the foot of the hill a little way to the right in our View of the first day's action. It was this battery which at daybreak next morning opened fire upon the corvette squadron, as shown in our second Engraving, where the corvettes Tartar, Dupleix, Metallen-Kruz, Barossa, Djambi, and Leopard appear still in the same positions which they held the day before. Preparations were then made for landing. At nine o'clock precisely a force of about 1900 men, including the marines, engineers, and sailors, were put ashore; 1400 of these were supplied by the English ships. The seamen of the Euryalus, led by Captain Alexander, were first ordered to climb a hill upon which there was a battery of a single large gun, but when they reached the top they found that the gun had been taken away, and the enemy had taken shelter in a neighbouring wood, from which they fired upon our men. It cost much trouble to clear away the brushwood that hindered the further advance of this party of bluejackets, and by the time they had descended the hill on the other side the marines had taken possession of the four-gun battery without much resistance. In the mean time the French had got into the fifteen-gun battery, which was about a thousand yards distant; and another battery, mounted with nine guns, was presently abandoned by the Japanese. It was the work of several hours to overturn all these guns and break up their carriages, during which time the sailors were a good deal annoyed by the enemy's fire from a wooded ravine at the back, where the Japanese had posted two or three of their heavy guns. About six o'clock in the evening an attack was made on this position by the marines and sailors. It was here that Captain Alexander was disabled by a severe wound in the foot, and the storming party were assailed with round shot and shell from the battery, as well as musketry and arrows from the Japanese (about six hundred) by whom it was defended. The position was covered by a wooden stockade, behind which some huts or barracks were erected. The enemy, however, did not wait for the approach of our men, but took to flight, making an attempt to set fire to their magazines. The flames were soon extinguished, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of our men. As it was dark by this time, they now returned on board ship; the Frenchmen had re-embarked some hours before. Next morning, at daybreak, four vessels of the allied squadron moved on to the forts at Hakusima; but the successes of the previous day and the play of the Armstrong guns induced the occupants of those forts to retire. The Barossa and Leopard took charge of the captured guns, spiking some and taking others on board. On the same day, a flag of truce was sent off in a boat, under charge of one of the Japanese who had lately been in England. In the course of that day the signal of truce was hoisted all over the fleet, and it was understood that the Prince of Nagato had made his peace with the Allies. The total loss sustained throughout the entire fleet does not exceed one hundred killed and wounded, that of the English squadron being fifteen killed and forty-nine wounded. Sixty bronze cannon and three mortars were brought on board the ships. On the 10th the three allied divisions anchored off the town of Simonosaki, and a Minister of Nagato, furnished with full powers, came off to the Admirals to demand the cessation of hostilities and drew up the bases of a convention, the principal arrangements of which are the following:—The opening of the Strait of Simonosaki to the vessels of all nations; the batteries neither to be armed nor repaired. The Allied Powers to receive an indemnity; the amount to be fixed by their representatives at Jeddo. On the 16th of September, when the courier left, the Admirals awaited the ratifications, and were preparing to return to Yokohama.

We have engraved on another page three more Illustrations of Japan, from the sketches of Mr. F. L. Bedwell. The first represents the Palace of one of the daimios, at a place called Agasi, near the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea. The second is a view of the harbour of Osima, with its singular natural breakwater of rocks. The last is a specimen of the curious boats employed by the Japanese in the whale-fishery along that coast.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Bridge of Turk Hotel, Glenfinglass, so well known to tourists in Scotland, has been burnt down.

Mr. Alexander Finlater, of Dublin, has expended over £16,000 in the erection of a Presbyterian church in Rutland-square.

General Todleben visited Sheffield on Tuesday, and spent several hours in inspecting the Atlas Works.

On Monday the ninety-second anniversary of the birthday of Lord Combermere was celebrated with unusual rejoicing by his tenants.

A Glasgow merchant having dropped in the street ten £100 notes, they were found by a lad named Cunningham, a telegraph clerk, who received one of them as a reward.

The Government Science and Society of Arts prizes obtained by candidates in the Manchester centre will be distributed in Manchester on the 2nd of December by Lord Stanley.

A fire broke out yesterday se'nnight at the Shrub-hill station, Worcester, on the Great Western line, and damage to the amount of nearly £30,000 was done in the carriage department.

The new Episcopal church at Glasgow, dedicated to St. Silas, is to be opened on Sunday, the 20th inst. The Rev. Walter T. Tarpin, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed minister.

During the week ending Nov. 12, 157 births (those of eighty-one boys and seventy-six girls) and 112 deaths (those of fifty-two males and sixty females) were registered within the municipal boundaries of Dublin.

On Monday the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the British Association in Birmingham held a meeting in the Townhall. Subscriptions to the amount of £1500 were announced.

The Town Council of Sheffield have sent a memorial to Sir George Grey praying that he will, in the next Session of Parliament, introduce a bill to prohibit the discharge of sewage and other noxious matters into streams and rivers.

Mr. H. Allsopp, of the firm of Allsopp and Sons, the Burton brewers, has issued an address to the electors of Worcester, in view of an early dissolution of Parliament, renewing the offer of his services to the city. He declares himself "emphatically a Conservative."

The following days have been appointed for holding assizes for the winter gaol delivery at the subjoined places:—Winchester, Thursday, Dec. 1; Hertford, Thursday, Dec. 8; Chelmsford, Monday, Dec. 12; Maidstone, Thursday, Dec. 15; Lewes, Wednesday, Dec. 21. Mr. Baron Channell will be the presiding Judge.

The new Carmichael School of Medicine was formally opened at Dublin, on Wednesday week, in the presence of a large number of the medical profession. The inaugural address, which was delivered by Dr. Robert M'Donnell, gave a brief outline of the professional career of the late Dr. Carmichael, by whom the school was founded.

The winter session of the Scotch Court of Session was opened last Saturday, when all the Judges of the Inner House were present, as well as all the Outer House Judges, with the exception of Lord Mackenzie, who, the *Glasgow Herald* states, has intimated his intention to retire on account of continued ill-health.

On Thursday week Mr. Baines, M.P., delivered a lecture, in the Assembly-rooms, to the members of the Leeds Working Men's Institute, on "Italy: Its Three Capitals—Turin, Florence, and Rome." He said that his belief was that the Roman people would insist on constitutional freedom, either with the Pope or without the Pope.

The Great Western, a vessel bound from the Mersey for New York, was, on Wednesday, stopped when about to take her departure by order of the Custom-house authorities on the plea that she had on board several passengers who had been kidnapped under various pretences to serve in the Federal army. The matter will undergo investigation.

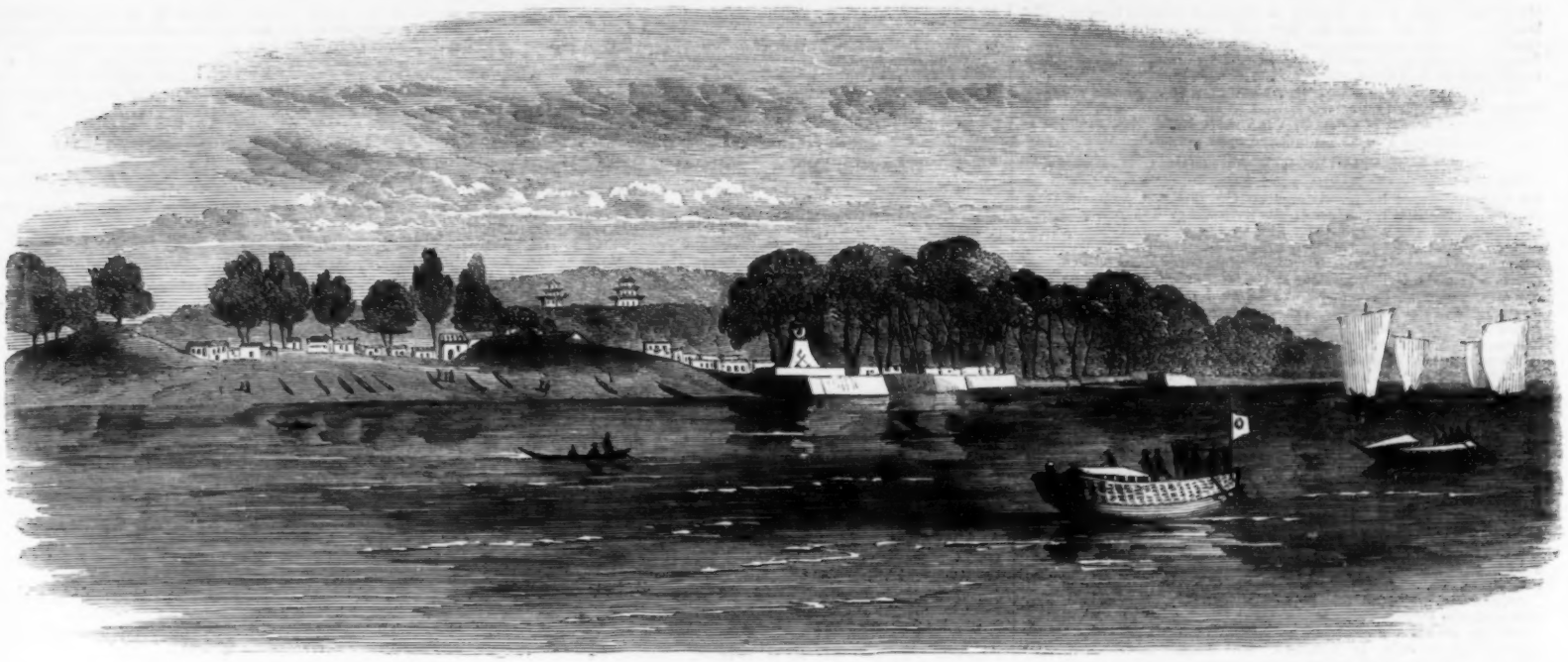
It is proposed to construct a high-level bridge across the estuary of the Tay, between the coasts of Fife and Forfar, a little above the harbour of Dundee, and, by the construction of a line connecting the Fife end of the bridge, Dundee would be brought into direct communication with the North British Railway at Ferry Port-on-Craig. The second portion of the scheme would connect the high-level bridge with the several existing railways in Dundee and provide for a general passenger station, with the approaches from the east, the west, and the north of the town. By the above project the town of Dundee would be placed upon a main line from England to the north of Scotland, instead of being served by branches. The direct railway communication north and south would be completed by the construction of the high-level bridge across the Forth, which, it appears, has the support of the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway companies.

Deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts presented addresses to Lord Wolehouse, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, yesterday week. To the address from the Chamber of Commerce his Excellency replied:—"I am well aware of the difficulties with which Ireland has had to contend from a succession of unfavourable seasons, and I entirely concur with you in believing that the industry, enterprise, and self-reliance of Irishmen are the surest foundation of national wealth. It is most gratifying to me to learn from gentlemen so well acquainted with the resources of the country that you trust that the late abundant harvest has enabled Ireland to resume her career of improvement and prosperity. No wise Government can be insensible to the benefits which a nation derives from a widely-extended trade and a flourishing agriculture; and it will be my earnest endeavour to obtain the co-operation of all classes in maintaining that peaceful supremacy of the law which is the first and most essential condition of all commercial and agricultural progress."

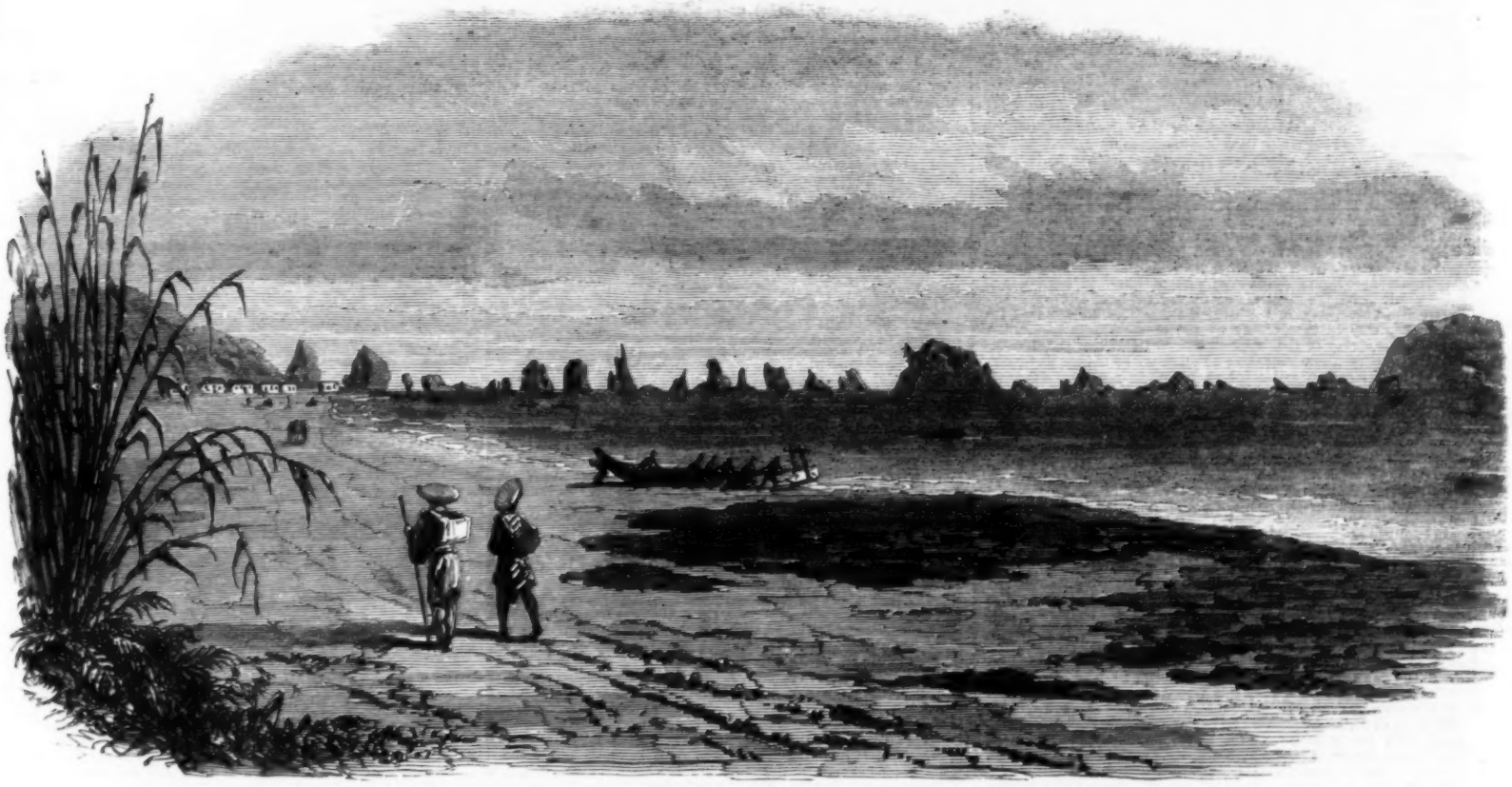
The assessors of the Board of Trade have given their decision on the loss of the Ontario. They are of opinion that no blame attached to the captain, because the ship was in charge of a licensed pilot and the master was locally unacquainted with the coast. The Court has, therefore, great pleasure in restoring to Captain John Brooking his certificate. They are sorry they cannot say the same with regard to the pilot; but, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, they cannot take any further action in his case. The facts will be reported to the Board of Trade. It is unnecessary for the Court to give any opinion upon the question of the Yarmouth life-boat, but a report on the subject will also be sent to the Board of Trade.

On Monday the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of education in Scotland met in the Lord Advocate's chambers, Parliament House, Edinburgh, and began the examination of witnesses. The commissioners are the Duke of Argyll, Lord Polwarth, Lord Belhaven, Lord Jerviswoode, Lord Ardmillan, the Lord Advocate; Sir James Fergusson, M.P.; Mr. Adam Black, M.P.; Mr. A. M. Dunlop, M.P.; Mr. David Mure, M.P.; Sheriff Davidson; Mr. A. S. Cook, Advocate; Mr. James Mitchell, and Mr. John Ramsay, with Mr. Patrick Cumin, secretary. The objects for which the commission is appointed are:—"To inquire into the schools of Scotland, and in particular parochial schools, burgh schools receiving grants from funds voted by Parliament, middle-class schools and others, not being adventure schools and not receiving grants from funds voted by Parliament; normal and training schools, adventure schools, in so far as you, our said commissioners, may consider material, and to report generally to us in regard to the same; and, in particular, to report your opinion as to whether the funds voted by Parliament are applied in Scotland in the way most beneficial for the interests of the people, and to make any suggestions in regard to the state of the said schools and the managements and emoluments thereof, which may appear to you calculated to improve the education of the people in Scotland."

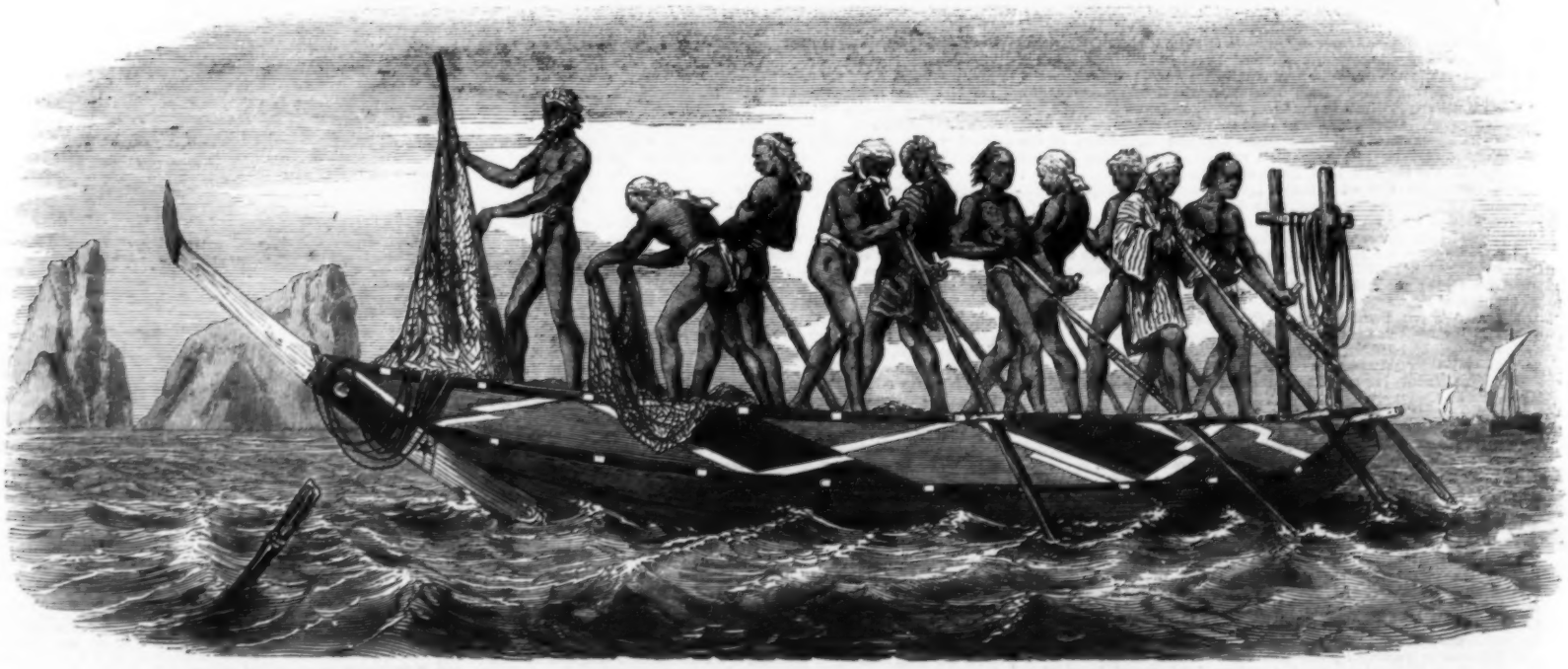
SCENES IN JAPAN.



PALACE OF THE DAIMIO AT AGASI.

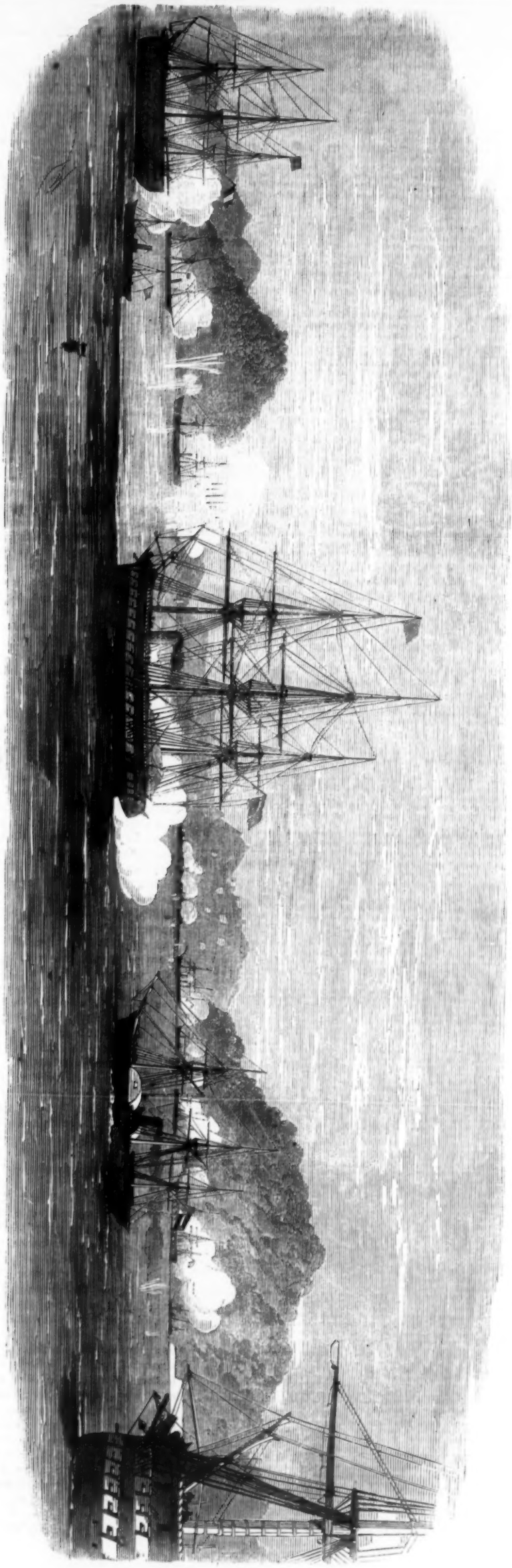


THE HARBOUR OF OSIMA, AT THE EASTERN ENTRANCE OF THE INLAND SEA.

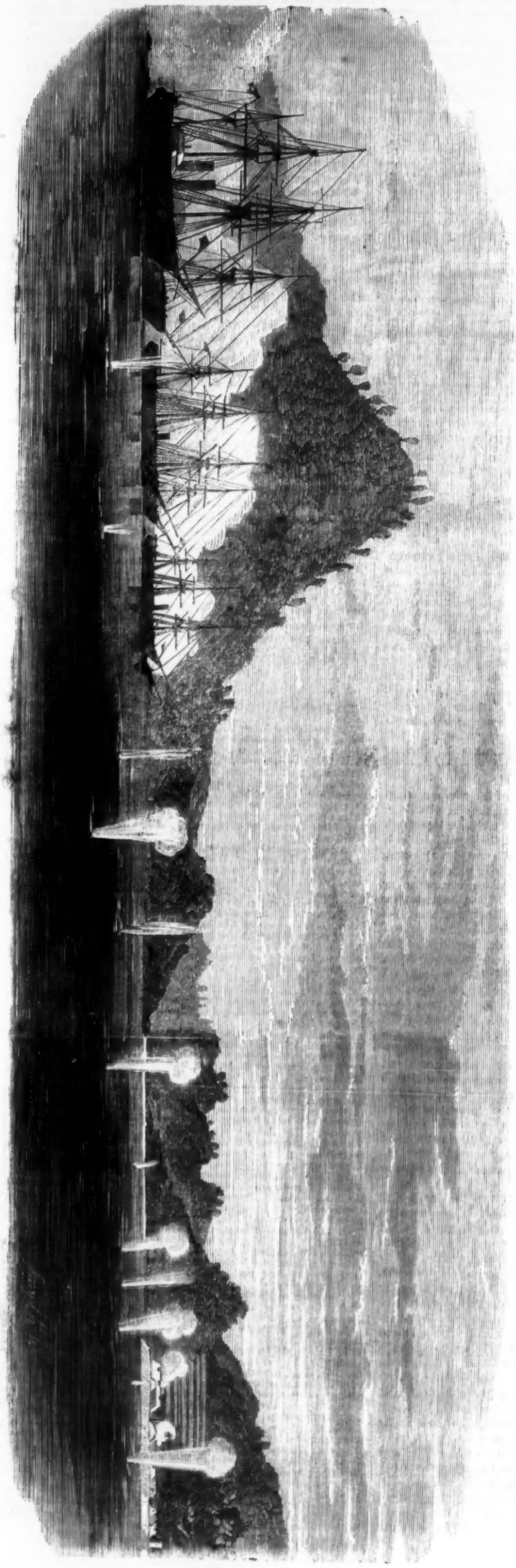


A JAPANESE WHALING-BOAT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE WAR IN JAPAN, FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ACTION OF SEPT. 5, IN THE STRAIT OF SIMONOSAKI.



THE RED BATTERY OPENING FIRE ON THE COALITIONS, SEPT. 6.—SEE PAGE 506.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Highbank Cottage, Southsea, the wife of Commander E. W. Brooker, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Brighton, the wife of J. W. Doering, Esq., Captain 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Christiania, Norway, the wife of the Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, H.B.M. Consular Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Charles P. Melly, of Riversley, Liverpool, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Montrose House, Great Malvern, the wife of Edmund D. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church of Magheralin, Ireland, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dromore, uncle of the bride, Augustus E. Brush, Esq., of Drumnabreeze House, in the county of Down, to Cornelia Angelina, second daughter of Rev. Edward P. Brooke, Rector of Magheralin, and granddaughter of the late Lord Bishop of Dromore.

On the 26th ult., at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Canada West, by the Ven. C. C. Brough, A.M., Archdeacon of London, assisted by the Rev. John McLean, M.A., Edmund Baynes Reed, Esq., of London, C.W., to Margaret Anne Phebe, youngest daughter of Laurence Laurason, Esq., of Lauriston, London, C.W.

On Sept. 10, at Valparaiso, Chili, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, M.A., Edward Edmondson, merchant, to Rosa Amelia, second daughter of Francis C. Brown, Esq., merchant, Valparaiso.

DEATHS.

At Ramsgate, Mary Ann, relict of Sir William Curtis, second Baronet.

At Hastings, Lord Manners, aged 46.

On the 20th ult., in London, Harriet, the wife, and on the 13th ult., at Barbadoes, West Indies, Henry James, brother of J. N. Spellen, Esq.

At Lowndes-street, Sarah, Marchioness Dowager of Queensberry, aged 70.

At Lathorn House, Lancashire, the Hon. Constance Adela Bootle Wilbraham, daughter of Lord Skelmersdale.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Emma, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G., aged 66.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. St. Edmund, King of East Angles, martyred by the Danes, 870. The Allied Sovereigns fix the boundaries of the kingdom of France and appoint an army of occupation, 1815.

MONDAY, 21.—Napoleon issues his "Berlin decree" against British commerce with Europe, 1806. Victoria, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born, 1840. Moon's last Quarter, 7h. 17m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr, about 225; Robert Clive, founder of the British empire in India, died, 1774.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Clement I., Bishop of Rome and martyr. Death of Richard Hakluyt, the geographer, 1616.

THURSDAY, 24.—The transit of Venus over the Sun's disc observed by Jeremiah Horrox, 1639.

FRIDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, about 305. Beer duty imposed, 1690. Michaelmas Term ends.

SATURDAY, 26.—The Great Storm of 1703, begins: Eddystone lighthouse blown down and Winstanley, its architect, killed; Bishop of Bath and Wells and others in his palace killed; immense destruction of property and shipping in London.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
6 9	6 31	6 54	7 21	7 52	8 28	9 1	9 34	10 7	10 38	11 12	11 49	—	0 6

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Nov.	9	30·149	42·3	32·9	·72	8	33·5	46·7	NNE.ENE.NE.	167	·000
	10	30·034	38·4	31·9	·80	5	23·5	..	ENE.	157	·000
	11	29·917	34·7	31·4	·89	10	27·4	38·8	SW. NNE.	49	·000
	12	29·756	37·9	34·1	·87	10	31·1	43·0	ENE. SE. ESE.	103	·010
	13	..	..	..	..	..	35·1	49·6	..	583	·010
	14	28·759	46·4	40·4	·81	2	43·0	51·8	SSW. SW.		·290
	15	28·805	42·7	41·9	·97	10	32·9	47·7	ENE. NE. N.	..	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·173	30·097	29·945	29·830	29·360	28·759	28·773
Temperature of Air	49·0°	28·0°	31·0°	36·0°	46·0°	47·2°	37·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	28·0°	..	31·0°	35·0°	45·0°	45·0°	37·5°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	CALM.	SW.	ENE.	SSE.	SSW.	ENE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mdme. Kenneth; Mr. Marchesi, Mr. Garcia, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Signor Arditi. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, FAUST, and DON GIOVANNI.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the Season for the performance of the Legitimate Drama.—Immense success of the production of MACBETH. Notice.—The Free-list entirely suspended, public press excepted.—On MONDAY, NOV. 21, and during the Week, will be performed, on a scale of great completeness, combining in the representation all the characters, supernatural agents, choruses, musical and scenical illusions, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Principal characters by Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Creswick, H. Marston, R. Roxby, G. Belmore, A. Rayner, Edmund Phelps, H. Sinclair, Bartleman, G. F. Neville, J. Neville, Warde, G. Spencer, Arthur Matthison, Marler, &c.; Miss Helen Faucit, Miss Atkinson, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Emma Heywood, &c. Lock's celebrated music, numerous and efficient chorus, and increased orchestra; scenery by Mr. William Beverley. Preceded by, each Evening, a new and original Farce, entitled A YOUNG LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Principal characters by Messrs. G. Belmore, G. F. Neville, Fitzjames, G. Spencer, Miss Helen Horand, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven and terminate at a Quarter past Eleven. Notice.—Notwithstanding the great success which has attended the revival of Shakspeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth," the Managers beg to announce to the public that it cannot be performed longer than Wednesday, Dec. 21, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the production of the Grand Christmas Pantomime on Monday, Dec. 26, for the scenical illustration of which the personal services of that distinguished artist Mr. William Beverly will be exclusively devoted to this theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mdlle. Beatrice can only appear in the character of Mrs. Haller, in THE STRANGER, during the six nights of the present week, as, on Monday, Nov. 28, will be produced a New Play, in which she will sustain the principal character. Mr. Buckstone—ON THE SLY every Evening. Monday, Nov. 21, and during the Week, THE STRANGER, at a Quarter to Eight; preceded by the Ballet of THE SUN AND THE WIND, with ON THE SLY and OUR MARY-ANNE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, the New Drama, entitled THE KING'S BUTTERFLY, with New Scenery painted by Mr. William Callcott. Fanfan, the King's Butterfly, Mr. Fechter; Messrs. Ryder, H. Widdicomb, F. Charles, W. McIntire, E. Garden, Raymond, Moreland, Clifford, Collett; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, M. Henrade, E. Laveau, and R. Laveau. Preceded by, at Seven o'Clock, the Farce of NURSEY CHICKWEED—Mr. H. Widdicombe. The Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five. Doors open at at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. After which, THE HIDDEN HAND.—Mr. H. Neville, Misses L. Foote and K. Terry. To conclude with MY WIFE'S BONNET. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER. Eminent Talent and Comedy-Drama. Those celebrated Artistes Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are re-engaged.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE BARONET ABROAD; or, The Rustic Prima Donna—Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Constance Roden. After which, a new and original Comedy-Drama, in three Acts, entitled, SYBILLA; or, STEP BY STEP—Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. To conclude with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Frank Matthews.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 21, and during the Week, THE ORANGE GIRL. Singing by Mesdames Constance and Loseblni. With A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jenny Williams, &c. Acting Manager, Mr. E. Green.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—"Sound and Acoustic Illusions," by Professor Pepper—The eminent Violinist—Paganini's Ghost, Daily at 4.34 and 8.45.—The American Rope Trick and Non-Spiritual Seance, by J. L. King, Esq. Stokes on Memory. The Ghost Illusions as usual (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks joint inventors). Open 12 to 5, and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS; with New Characters, including the Japanese Dandy, the Model Policeman, Reuben Plant, and Jonathan Hope, at Derby, Monday, Nov. 21; Nottingham, 22; Tamworth, 23; Gloucester, 24; Stamford, 25. Manager, Mr. J. Morley.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DAILY.
Hundreds of thousands of Flowers in great beauty.
Monday to Friday—One Shilling.
Saturday—Concert. Half-a-Crown.
Picture Galleries, also Mr. Bicknell's Collection, no extra charge—the Chimpanzees—Montanari's Mexican Models—Shakspere House and Museum—Wasps and Nest—Performances by the Orchestral Band (twice daily) and by Mr. Coward on the Festival Organ—Great Display of Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in the Nave.
Open for Admission from Ten till Dusk. Delightful autumn stroll. Nowhere such combined attractions.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Thirty-third Season.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 25, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Tickets, 5s. and 10s. 6d. From the large subscription this season only a limited number can be issued. Subscriptions Two Guineas and Three Guineas. The List for the Season must shortly be closed.—Office, 6, Exeter Hall, open from Ten till Six o'Clock.

WESTBOURNE HALL.—MONDAY NEXT. Mr. KENNEDY, the popular Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the Pianoforte, will give his celebrated ENTERTAINMENT on the SONGS of SCOTLAND. MONDAY EVENING, at Eight.—Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., at Whitley's Library, Westbourne-place.

THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY.—GREAT SUCCESS.—Mr. GERMAN REED'S Opera di Camera Entertainment, having met with an enthusiastic reception, will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainments, entitled PARIS and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Sixteenth Great Annual EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Pigs, Domestic Poultry, Corn, Roots, and Implements, will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 29, and 30, and DEC. 1. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, 1864.—Sixty-sixth Annual Show of Cattle, Pigs, Implements, Seeds, and Roots, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on MONDAY, DEC. 5, after Two p.m., Private View. Admission Five Shillings. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 7, 8, and 9, One Shilling. Excursion Trains and Cheap Return Tickets at all the principal Railways.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The Fifth Great Annual Exhibition of Sporting and other Dogs will be held in PARADISE-STREET (near Bingley Hall), BIRMINGHAM, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 29, and 30, and DEC. 1, the Week of the Cattle and Poultry Show. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

THESE Pagans give us a great deal of trouble. We are not referring to the half-conquered New Zealanders, to the thrice-chastised Japanese, nor to certain other parties who, engaged in the most hideously fratricidal war, are most offensively clamorous in their appeals to Heaven. We allude to Pagans who have long ceased to live, except in books which will never die; and we specify the ringleaders by the names of Homer, Æschylus, and Pindar, and also by those of Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal. There are a great many more; but the persons we have pointed out may be taken as representatives of a most troublesome band. Like Mr. Charles Surface, in what was thought a fine play when educated people were playgoers, but which the sensationists vote a bore, our friends above named "give a great many worthy persons cause for much anxiety." Bishops preach about them, members of Parliament harangue about them, and non-intelligent correspondents of journals twaddle over them to an alarming extent. What a load of shame they ought to carry about with them in Elysium for having written so very much better than any one else, for thousands of years, has been able to write!

Of course, the conventional and right thing to say about classical education is, that there is a medium in all things. That a gentleman's education cannot be considered complete unless he is acquainted with Latin and Greek; and that it is humiliating to a man who is escorting ladies round a cathedral, reading a high-class novel to them, or walking with them along the Strand, to be unable to explain an epitaph, a quotation, or the inscription over Exeter Hall door. That, on the other hand, too much time may be given to the study of the dead languages, that many boys can do excellent classic verses who cannot write a decent English note; and that, if the above dilemmas are painful, so is the position of a man who cannot ask a French waiter for the mustard or abuse a German custom-house officer for his brutality. That moderation should be the rule in all cases, but that in education express regard should be paid to the intended career of a young man; and that, while the youth of fortune or the lad who is to enter the learned profession may reasonably be taught a great deal of Latin and Greek, he who is designed to seek his fortunes abroad, or in the military or naval service, or in mercantile life, ought to be familiar with French, German, and Italian. Now, this is very decorous tea-table talk; and persons who emit it with a certain gravity, and with the manner of one who utters a new, but sound and profound doctrine, will be regarded as very wise men of the world, and will go up, in matrons' estimation, as advisers and executors.

And really the matter might be left in the keeping of commonplace common-sense, which we believe does regulate the education of most youths whose parents are not idiots, but for the incessant controversies which noisy folk are always getting up about the classics. These demonstrations, usually made by persons who can get a good hearing in the world, every now and then force upon the unoffending journalist the necessity of making a fight for the old Pagan altars and hearths, and of showing that their desecration would be an act of suicidal barbarism. Recent speeches and addresses have brought up the defenders of the old shrines to do such strenuous battle—*rigilant in æde Larum*—that it is not our business to enter the lists on the present occasion. We rather propose to express our satisfaction that a new and most potent army of allies has come to the aid of the classics, and that the action of this contingent will effectually demolish the anti-classics, at least for many a day to come. We allude, joyfully and gratefully, to the ladies. While the men of the new school are deriding Homer and Virgil, and teaching that a boy had better be able to talk *argot* than to tell who were the Argonauts, the ladies have suddenly rallied round the grand old statues, and have proclaimed that they shall not be thrown down. In more prosaic words, we find that the study of Latin, and in many cases of Greek, has become a part of female education. We are going back to the days of Lady Jane Grey and Queen Elizabeth; and it is quite delightful to hear the dainty little maidens who are the pride of our English households "talk as familiarly of second aorists as boys of thirteen do of puppy dogs." The governess who sits beside you at dinner, and who in all, save vulgar households, is deservedly the most honoured of the guests, is now proud to tell you that her pupils can scan very creditably—that Emily has turned one of Mr. Tennyson's best passages into Latin; and Adelaide writes her journal well, not in Greek, but in Greek letters. And if you do not take very great care how you ventilate your guesses about Mr. Gladstone's views of Homer and Christianity, Miss Brown will very soon discover that you have not read the book as you ought to have done.

What do the anti-classics say to this? Is not their Vandal flank turned? Will it not be impossible henceforth for gentlemen to be ignorant of Greek and Latin; nay, will not the present generation of them, to say nothing of the rising one, be obliged to furbish up their learning, and avoid being put to perpetual shame by their countrywomen? Fancy sitting next to a young lady on whose future you have matrimonial designs, and, in talking of the last statue that has been sent to Great Russell-street, accenting the penultimate in Praxidamas instead of the ante-penultimate, and then hearing her introduce the word with the right sound, and your rival on the other side of her listening with a slight smile! Would you not be instantly filled with an unfilial sentiment towards the father who had so frightfully neglected your education? Would you not devote your pedagogue, with his new commercial system, to the places "beneath the deep Tartarean prisons"? Suppose that you are asked by the belle of the season whether Earl Russell used *curriculum* rightly or wrongly in his Aberdeen speech, and your reason is demanded, as Lady Isidora is going to write about it in a letter to somebody else whom you know! It would be easy to multiply images of dismay, terror, and shame; but any man who goes into society can do it for himself, and shudder. There is no appeal and no escape. The ladies have gone over to the classic side, and those who care about ladies' society will have to follow, and to qualify themselves that they may be able to follow. It is strange that when coarse hands are trying to shake the statues, they should be held up by dainty hands in gloves of five and a half, but so it is; and the men of the day had better not listen to nonsense like some that we have heard lately, but take to lexicons instead of French novels.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales rode out.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, and Major Teesdale, went out shooting. Lord and Lady Bloomfield arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Princess of Wales and Princess Helena drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Lord Methuen, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, passed the day shooting. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and Mr. Arthur Helps arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Mr. Helps, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Major Teesdale, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Holtzmann, Mr. Sahl, and the Master of the Household.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, and attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Countess of Macclesfield, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Major Teesdale, visited Queen Marie Amelie, at Claremont. The Queen left the Windsor station of the South-Western Railway, in a special train, at twenty-seven minutes past ten, and travelled, viâ Staines and Twickenham, to the Teddington station, whence the Royal party proceeded in two carriages and four to Claremont. The Queen returned to Windsor by special train, arriving at thirty-three minutes past one. The Russian Ambassador, Earl and Countess Cowley, Viscount Palmerston, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the Russian Ambassador, Earl and Countess Cowley, Viscount Palmerston, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Dr. Holzmann, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the Riding-school. Princess Louisa, attended by Mdlle. Morelle, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales went to London, returning to the castle in the evening. Earl and Countess Cowley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, walked and drove in the castle grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the British Orphan Asylum at Slough. The Queen arrived at the asylum at three o'clock, and was received by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and other directors of the institution. Her Majesty inspected every department of the establishment, and particularly noticed the needlework of the girls and the writing and maps of the boys, and graciously ordered specimens to be forwarded to Windsor Castle. The Queen expressed her approbation of the arrangements for the educational training and domestic comfort of the pupils. Princess Helena rode in the Riding-school. Princess Louisa drove out. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Earl Cowley and attended by Major Teesdale, passed the day shooting.

The Queen has received the gratifying intelligence of the convalescence of the Princess Louis of Hesse. Dr. Priestley, who has been in attendance upon the Princess at Darmstadt, has had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, to report the satisfactory progress of her Royal Highness and the infant Princess.

The Queen pays almost daily visits to the mausoleum of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park, has been postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the noble Earl.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale, passed the day in London. Their Royal Highnesses left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at a quarter past ten o'clock. The Prince and Princess travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train, arriving at the Paddington terminus at eleven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Mr. F. Saunders, the secretary; Mr. Tyrrell, the traffic superintendent; and Captain Bulkeley. The Prince and Princess drove immediately to Marlborough House. In the afternoon the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, at which were present the Attorney-General, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lord Portman. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, returned to Windsor Castle at five o'clock. Her Royal Highness travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train. The Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, left the Paddington terminus by the quarter-past six ordinary train, upon his return to Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured with his presence the performance of "Faust" on Saturday evening last, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Thursday to honour the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke with a visit at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have arrived at Wood Norton, their seat in Worcestershire.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have returned to town from a tour of visits.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Scotland.

The Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Mary Butler have returned to Kilkenny Castle, from visiting at Abbeyleix.

Marquis Conyngham arrived in Hamilton-place on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Grimstone Park.

Earl Russell and Lady Georgiana Russell returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, on Monday, from Edinburgh.

Earl and Countess Grey left London on Monday for Paris, en route for Rome.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Heaton Hall for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have arrived at Bretby Park from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have left the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Hopetoun have left Long's Hotel for Paris, en route for Egypt.

Countess Somers will leave town for the Continent to-day (Saturday).

The Earl of Airlie arrived at Lord Stanley of Alderley's residence, in Dover-street, on Saturday last, from a tour in America.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained Earl Granville and a select party at dinner last Saturday, at Cambridge House

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., arrived at his residence in Eaton-square, from Falloden, on Saturday last.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Miss Edith Kerr, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Lennox Kerr, with Mr. W. W. P. Cousett, of Brawith Hall, Yorkshire, was celebrated on Thursday week at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dalkeith Palace.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, with Miss Oswald, eldest daughter of Mr. Oswald, of Auchencruive, will take place to-day (Saturday) at St. George's, Hanover-square.

A marriage is arranged between Sir John Sebright, Bart., and Miss Olivia Fitz Patrick, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitz Patrick, of Upper Ossory.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocations of the Prelates and Clergy of Canterbury and of York were on Saturday last prorogued to Jan. 14.

The church of Egg Buckland, Devon, has been restored, at an expense of £1550.

The Church of St. Mary, Aberdare, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Llandaff. The building, of which Mr. Blomfield is the architect, has been erected by subscription for the use of the Welsh congregation of that important and rapidly-increasing town. It is in the French Gothic style, and is built of the dark blue stone of the neighbourhood, with Bath stone dressings.

The parish church at Oundle, Northamptonshire, will be reopened on Wednesday next. The Bishop of Peterborough will preach in the morning, and the Archdeacon of Ely in the afternoon. Oundle Church is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom. It is an elegant structure, and the work of restoration (which has been carried out under Mr. G. Gilbert Scott) has been most complete. The cost of restoration will be about £5000; towards which the Grocers' Company gave £500, the Duke of Buccleuch, £200, Watts Russell, Esq., £250, and the Vicar, Rev. J. Nussey, £150; but there is still a deficiency of from £1200 to £1500.

The following testimonials have recently been presented to clergymen:—To the Rev. Conrad S. Green—a handsome rosewood writing-desk, together with an address, by a Bible class of working men, on his leaving the curacy of Kirkburton. The Rev. Thomas Lowe, Vicar of Willingdon, Sussex—a silver centrepiece for dining-table, by his parishioners and others. The Rev. E. Lilley, Chaplain of Tudyport—a piece of plate, by the inhabitants; also, four handsome silver candlesticks, from the parishioners of Great Torrington, on his resigning the lectureship of that town. The Rev. R. F. Blunt, Vicar of Scarborough—a silver épergne and silver salver, by the parishioners of St. Luke's, Chelsea, of which parish he was senior curate. He has also been presented with a bookstand by members of the Chelsea Working Men's Club. The Rev. A. H. Bridges—a silver inkstand, by the parishioners, on his resigning the incumbency of Southwater, Sussex; also, a silver card-tray to Mrs. Bridges.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Thursday week, when the following gentlemen, recent contributors of thirty guineas or upwards to the funds of the charity, were elected governors for life—viz., the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stradbroke; the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, Cambridge; Revs. G. F. Clark, G. B. Reynardson, E. Mortlock, C. A. Ogilvie, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Messrs. H. Bellamy, R. Brocklebank; W. Bovill, Q.C., M.P.; J. I. Briscoe, M.P.; O. H. E. Coope; W. Lawrence, Alderman (late Lord Mayor); H. N. Nissen (late Sheriff of London and Middlesex), T. C. Atkinson, H. Cazenove, F. B. Denison, Q.C., P. S. Duval, R. Harwood, C. Hood, J. A. Mullens, H. Scott-Turner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Powell and the Rev. F. Rouch were also elected governors as executors of the wills of the late Rev. H. J. Hutcheson and Miss Elizabeth Hutcheson, who each bequeathed the sum of £500, duty-free, to the charity; and also Messrs. C. Tucker and E. Vernon-Harcourt, as executors of the will of the late Admiral Octavius Vernon-Harcourt, from whom a legacy of £3000, duty-free, had been received during the year. The court then unanimously re-elected the Archbishop of Canterbury president, Lord Cranworth vice-president, and Alderman Copeland, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Vivian, and Mr H. Pownall treasurers, for the ensuing year. Mr. Baker, the registrar, reported that during the last year there had been distributed £3309 amongst 207 poor clergymen in various parts of England and Wales, irrespective of donations to their children; £10,215 in pensions and donations to 935 widows and aged single daughters; and £2845 in educational grants, apprentice fees, and outfits to 210 children of clergymen. He also announced that the pensions of sixty-seven widows and daughters had been permanently raised from £15 to £20 each, and of 249 other widows and daughters from £10 to £15 each—being an additional charge on the income of the corporation of £1500—and that the funds would permit of £5 per annum being permanently added to twenty other pensions next year.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Chelmsford, to be Surrogate for Rochester; Rev. R. S. Gooday, Incumbent of St. James's, Oldham, to be Surrogate for Manchester. *Rectories:* Rev. P. Hartley, Incumbent of Wigginton, Lichfield, to Clonpriest, Cloyne; Rev. A. E. Parsons to Goathill, Somerset, with Hayden, Dorset; Rev. W. Sherrard, Rector of Inskeany, to Castlelyons, Cloyne; Rev. R. Wright to South Thoresby, Lincoln. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Robinson to Chipping; Rev. H. G. F. Veitch to Kilmersdon, Somerset. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. W. Fosbery to Scofton, Notts; Rev. G. Moultrie to Barrow Gurney, near Bristol; Rev. J. C. Sutcliffe to Christ Church, Falkirk, N.B.; Rev. E. T. W. Thomas to Nailsworth. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. S. C. Haines to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. T. B. Daveney to Soulberry, Bucks; Rev. W. C. Dowding to Copp, Garstang. *Curacies:* Rev. W. Batley to St. Stephen's, Tunbridge; Rev. P. G. Benson to Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts; Rev. J. Hodgson to Wolverley, Worcestershire; Rev. E. Robinson to Holy Trinity, Cowes; Rev. S. Scott to Christ Church, Heaton Norris; Rev. N. Walke to Camborne; Rev. H. Wright to Worksop.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The ceremony of installing Earl Russell as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University took place yesterday week in Marischal College buildings. His Lordship, having taken the oaths of office, proceeded, with the members of the Town Council and the University authorities, to the Music-hall, where he delivered his inaugural address. His Lordship's address was an elaborate attempt to answer the two questions—first, is there any law, or general rule, by which the decline of States is governed? and, secondly, what is the general aspect of the world at present, and does it teach us to hope or to despond? After speaking for an hour and a quarter, he resumed his seat amidst loud applause. The Music-hall was filled by students and others, and the reception given to Earl Russell on entering and leaving, and even when he was driving through the streets, was very enthusiastic. After the inaugural address, an address of welcome from the students was presented to his Lordship, and acknowledged. Three cheers having been given for the new Lord Rector, and for Lady Georgiana Russell, who was present, the meeting dispersed.

Sir David Brewster, the Principal of Edinburgh University, on Monday delivered his inaugural address to the students of the University. The learned Principal chose for his theme the necessity of the better endowment of the Universities in Scotland; and the claims of science, literature, and the arts to national recognition and support, not only as taught in these Universities, but as advanced by the discoveries and inventions of their professors and students.

The Queen's scholars at Westminster School will perform the "Phormio" of Terence in the dormitory on Tuesday, the 13th; Thursday, the 15th; and Tuesday, the 20th, of December. Hopes are entertained that the Prince of Wales may honour the performance with his presence.

Mr. F. Morshead, Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of the Beaumaris Grammar School.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.

The following is the list, so far as returns have reached us, of gentlemen chosen to fill the office of Mayor for the ensuing year:—

Abingdon, Mr. Payne.
Ashton-und-Lyne, Mr. Galt (2d time).
Bath, Mr. Murch (2nd time).
Bedford, Mr. Howard (2nd time).
Berwick, Mr. Bogue,
Beverley, Mr. Cussons.
Birmingham, Mr. Wiggin.
Blackburn, Mr. Stones.
Bolton, Mr. Stockdale.
Boston, Mr. Simonds (2nd time).
Bradford, Mr. Semon.
Bristol, Mr. Naish.
Burnley, Mr. Robinson.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Nunn.
Cambridge, Mr. Hurrell (2nd time).
Canterbury, Mr. Martin.
Cardiff, Mr. Pride.
Carlisle, Mr. Nanson.
Chesterfield, Mr. White.
Clitheroe, Mr. Garnett (2nd time).
Colchester, Mr. Bishop (2nd time).
Coventry, Mr. Minster.
Derby, Mr. Roe (2nd time).
Dewsbury, Mr. Tweedale.
Doncaster, Mr. Moore (2nd time).
Durham, Mr. Robson (2nd time).
East Retford, Mr. Smith.
Gateshead, Mr. Johnson.
Gloucester, Mr. Tunstall.
Godmanchester, Mr. Beart.
Grantham, Mr. Boyall.
Grimsby, Mr. Wintringham.
Halifax, Major Holdsworth (2nd time).
Hanley, Mr. Pidduck.
Hartlepool, Mr. Groves.
Hertford, Mr. Gupper.
Hull, Mr. Atkinson.
Huntingdon, Mr. Margetts (2nd time).
Ipswich, Mr. Cowell.
Kidderminster, Dr. Roden (2nd time).
Lancaster, Mr. Williamson.
Leeds, Mr. Luccock.
Leicester, Mr. Burgess.
Lichfield, Mr. White.
Lincoln, Mr. Harvey.
Liverpool, Mr. Lawrence.
London (Lord Mayor), Mr. Hale.
Louth, Mr. Trought.
Manchester, Mr. Bennett (2nd time).
Middlesborough, Mr. Atkinson.
Morpeth, Mr. Wilson.
Newark, Mr. Gilbert.
Newbury, Mr. Fidler.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Colonel Perkins.
Newcastle-und-Lyne, Mr. Hargreaves.
Newport, Mr. Phillips.
North Shields, Mr. Jobling.
Norwich, Mr. Tuck.
Nottingham, Mr. Page.
Oldham, Mr. Radcliffe (4th time).
Oxford, Mr. Hughes.
Portsmouth, Mr. Baker.
Pontefract, Mr. Robson.
Preston, Mr. Isherwood.
Richmond, Mr. Bruno.
Ripon, Mr. Ascough (2nd time).
Rochdale, Mr. Tatham.
Rochester, Mr. Tribe.
Salford, Mr. Turner.
Scarborough, Mr. Gibson.
South Shields, Mr. James (2nd time).
Southampton, Mr. Bowman.
Stafford, Mr. Mousley.
Stalybridge, Mr. Sidebottom.
Stamford, Mr. Groves.
Stockport, Mr. Eskrigge.
Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. Byers.
Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Cox.
Sunderland, Mr. Gourley.
Tynemouth, Mr. Jobling.
Wallingford, Mr. Payne (4th time).
Walsall, Mr. Hazledine.
Wakefield, Mr. Lee.
Warwick, Mr. Dale (2nd time).
Wigan, Mr. Knowles.
Winchester, Mr. Budden.
Windsor, Mr. Harris.
Wisbech, Mr. Dawbarn.
Wolverhampton, Mr. Ford.
Worcester, Mr. Perrins.
Wrexham, Mr. Clark.
York (Lord Mayor), Mr. Cabry (declined to accept).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Benjamin Isaac as Consul-General in Lond on for the Republic of Guatemala.

Mr. W. H. C. Nation, of Kensington, has presented to the Royal Dramatic College fifty guineas in aid of the funds.

Professor Partridge began his course of studies on anatomy, at the rooms of the Royal Academy, on Monday evening.

A new water-colour exhibition, called the General Exhibition of Water Colours, will be opened in the Dudley Gallery in February next.

There has been erected in the cloisters of the chapel of Charterhouse a monument to the memory of General Havelock, K.C.B., one of the distinguished men who have been educated at that celebrated school.

The session of the Society of Arts began on Wednesday evening. Mr. Wm. Hawes, the president of the council, delivered the inaugural address, in which he reviewed generally the field of the society's operations. At the close of his address a brief discussion ensued.

The Grocers' Company are about to rebuild their hall in Prince's-street, near the Bank. When the company parted with nearly half their garden for enlarging Prince's-street, for this slice, which cost the Grocers £31 17s. 8d. in 1833, they received from the Bank of England £20,000.

The largest merchant sailing-vessel built in the Thames was successfully launched on Saturday last by the Millwall Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, and was christened the Centaur. This ship, 1500 tons register, has been built for Messrs. G. H. Fletcher, of Liverpool, and will at once take her place in the line of East Indiamen belonging to that firm.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, when it was agreed to give Parliamentary notice for an Act taking powers to widen Park-lane. It was also agreed, after considerable discussion, to rescind an order compelling the contractors for the Thames Embankment to fill up the structure with material taken from the bed of the river.

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the following papers were read:—1. The address of the president, Sir R. I. Murchison. 2. On the present state of our knowledge with regard to the source of the Nile, by Captain R. F. Burton. 3. Journey to the Snowy Peaks of Kilimanidjaro, by (the late) Richard Thornton. 4. Letters from M. Du Chaillu and the Baron von der Decken.

The Zoological Society's collection of quadrumana has just been increased by the addition of a fine young female chimpanzee, which arrived in this country by the last West African mail. The chimpanzee has been placed in the new monkey-house in the same compartment as the female orang, which has been more than six months in the society's collection, and the two animals seem likely to become great friends.

The sewage question was under the consideration of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Tuesday. Messrs. Napier and Hope's plan of carrying the sewage an extent of forty-four miles, for the fertilisation of the Maplin Sands, was finally affirmed by a majority of twenty-six to nine. The scheme will require an Act of Parliament to carry it through, and thus the whole question will be brought before a Parliamentary Committee.

Earl Granville presided on Wednesday at the distribution of prizes to the fortunate competitors in London in the Oxford middle-class examinations. In an appropriate address the noble Earl pointed out the advantages of these examinations and their progress in public favour as shown in the number of candidates. He stated that a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject of middle-class education would be issued in a few days.

Messrs. Foley, Macdowell, Marshall, Weekes, Bell, Theed, Thornycroft, Lawlor, and Baron Marochetti are the artists intrusted with the execution of the sculpture for the Prince Consort memorial in Hyde Park. The four principal, or lower groups, for the four outer corners of the base of the structure, and representing the four quarters of the globe, are:—Europe, by Mr. Macdowell; Asia, by Mr. Foley; Africa, by Mr. Theed; and America, by Mr. Bell. The four upper, or secondary, groups are:—Agriculture, by Mr. Marshall; Manufactures, by Mr. Weekes; Commerce, by Mr. Thornycroft; and Mechanics, by Mr. Lawlor. The statue of the Prince is to be executed by Baron Marochetti, and the relievos by Mr. Philip and Mr. Armstead.

The first ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society for the session of 1864-5 was held on Tuesday, when a paper was read "On the Commercial Progress of the Colonies from 1853 to 1863," by E. T. Blakeley.

A conference on the organisation and management of night schools has been convened by the committee of the Metropolitan Adult Education Association, to be held at the house of the Society of Arts on Tuesday next. The subject will be introduced to the conference by the Rev. Henry White, the originator of youths' institutes. Sir Thomas Phillips will take the chair, and the discussion will be open to all, as it is the wish of the committee to thoroughly ventilate the subject, in order to arrive at some practical results.

On Monday evening a public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Temperance League was held in the Guildhall. The noble hall was densely crowded. The gorgeous decorations used upon the occasion of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor were preserved, and the hall was brilliantly illuminated by numerous gaseliers suspended from the new oaken ceiling. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hale) was loudly cheered as he entered the hall with a vast number of gentlemen who attended to take part in the proceedings. His Lordship was supported on the platform by Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Benjamin Scott (the City Chamberlain), Mr. Henry Dixon (Coroner for South Oxfordshire), the Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. R. Maguire, Mr. George Cruikshank, and others.

Earl Spencer has proposed a plan for the conversion of Wimbledon-common, or at least about 700 acres of it, into an ornamental park. The cost of the conversion he proposes to defray by the sale of detached or outlying fragments for villa purposes. The cost of keeping it in order he would take upon himself and his successors, on condition that the right of pasturage was secured to them. He would, in virtue of his present position of lord of the manor, assume the name and functions of protector of the park, with an officer of Government associated with him in order that the public may not suffer from any caprice of himself or his successors. The plan, which was submitted to the residents in the neighbourhood, appeared to be generally approved of; but a committee was appointed to examine it, and an Act of Parliament will be required for its realisation.

Last week the births of 1994 children—1003 boys and 991 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1917.——The returns for last week exhibited a great increase in the mortality. The deaths, which had been in the two previous weeks 1409 and 1454, rose last week to 1586. The average number of deaths for the forty-fifth week of ten previous years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1279. Bronchitis and pneumonia have chiefly contributed to the sudden increase on the results of former weeks. The former disease was fatal in 204 cases (the corrected average being only 122); the latter in 165 cases, against an average of 98. Phthisis was less fatal in the week than either of these diseases, and did not exhibit a similar increase. The deaths from it were 140. Smallpox was returned in 14 cases, scarlatina in 81, diphtheria in 15, typhus in 78.

LAW AND POLICE.—The old ceremony of nominating the Sheriffs took place in the Court of Exchequer last Saturday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present in his robes of state, and there were also several of the Ministers and Judges. The custom is to nominate three Sheriffs for each county, out of which one is "pricked" in January. Usually, the first on the list is taken; the second is then advanced to the first rank, and the third to the second; so that the nomination practically is confined to one gentleman for each county, who may expect to be called upon to serve the office three years hence. Curious excuses were tendered by many gentlemen who were indisposed to serve, and whose names were likely to be placed on the list. In some cases, the excuses were held to be valid, and the names were struck out.

The chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley sat on Tuesday to settle the list of contributories in the winding-up of the Leeds Bank. It was stated that the call upon those who were placed on the list would be at least £70 per share. The chief clerk said that he should propose to fix the 1st of December as the day on which the amount of the call should be determined.

At the Lord Mayor's Court, on Tuesday, a special jury awarded £10,210 as compensation to the trustees of Dr. Williams's Library. The premises are near Whitecross-street Prison, and are required by the Metropolitan Railway Company for their line from Farringdon-street to Finsbury.

The affairs of the London and Northern Bank were under discussion at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The directors of the bank had obtained a summons against Mr. Frederick Symons on a charge of having endeavoured to extort money from them by threatening them with the publication of certain statements. The bank has recently made considerable losses, and its shares have fallen to a discount in the market. It is alleged that the defendant, who is a shareholder in the bank, went to the directors and told them that if they did not take his shares from him at par, he would publish statements which would be unpleasant to them. They refused, and he had since taken proceedings in Chancery against them. The threat was the offence now charged. After a good deal of evidence had been taken, and the affairs of the bank looked into pretty closely, the summons was dismissed.

The Coroner's inquiry into the deaths of the persons killed by the gunpowder explosion at Erith, on the 1st of October, was brought to a close on Tuesday. The jury found that the explosion originated in one of the barges of Messrs. Hall and Co., but how it was caused they had no evidence to show. They appended a number of suggestions for the better regulation of the trade, especially for the shipping and discharging of gunpowder.

Kühl, the Dutchman, who is accused of the murder in the Plaistow marshes, underwent another examination before the magistrates at Stratford on Saturday. The evidence adduced on that occasion tended to draw the suspicion against him closer than it was before. Some lodgers in Kühl's house state that they saw him come home about half-past one o'clock, about the hour Kühl says he was with the deceased in the neighbourhood of the docks; that his clothes were then covered with mud, and that in the course of the evening he broke open the boxes of the missing man and said they were empty. The prisoner was remanded.

Müller was hanged at Newgate, on Monday, in the presence of an immense mob. He was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Dr. Cappel, a German clergyman; and, in reply to that gentleman's earnest exhortations, confessed with almost his last breath that he had murdered Mr. Briggs. As Müller stood on the drop, with the noose around his neck and the cap over his head, Dr. Cappel said to him,—"In a few moments you will stand before God. I ask you again, and for the last time—Are you innocent of this crime?" Müller answered, "I am innocent." Said Dr. Cappel, with uplifted hand, "You are innocent?" Müller answered, "Yes, I am innocent. God knows what I have done." Dr. Cappel repeated, "God knows what you have done, but knows He that you have done this particular deed?" Müller answered, "*Yes; I did it*" ("Ja; ich habe es gethan"). There was scarcely an instant from the time he confessed to the time the drop fell.

A man, named Patwell, collected a great crowd in the King's-cross-road, last Saturday night, by shouting that he was the murderer of Mr. Briggs. He was locked up as drunk and disorderly for a few hours, and then liberated on bail. He was fined 5s.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed a letter of cordial good wishes to the secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, inclosing a draught for £20, thus constituting himself a member.

Prince Couza has granted to an English company the concession for the construction of six iron bridges over the principal rivers in Servia. They are to be completed in three years.

The Bradford Female Educational Institute celebrated its seventh anniversary by a soirée at St. George's Hall on Wednesday night. Lord Frederick Cavendish (who presided), Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting on the importance of female education.

Two labouring men, when digging in a gravel-pit, at Stockerston, Leicestershire, in June last, found a jar, containing sixty-two gold coins. The coins were forwarded to the Treasury; and we learn from the *Leicestershire Journal* that, on Tuesday week, Mr. Goodyer, the Chief Constable of the county, having received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, paid the fortunate finders £55 13s. 9d., being the value of the treasure.

Commencing with December next, the direct mail-packets for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension will leave Devonport on the morning of the 10th of each month, on the arrival of the mail dispatched from London on the previous evening. When, however, the 9th of the month falls on Sunday, the mails will not be dispatched from London until the evening of the 10th, and the packet will not sail until the morning of the 11th. These packets will henceforth go on from the Cape to Mauritius, calling at Natal, and any letters, &c., for Mauritius, specially directed viâ the Cape of Good Hope, will be sent by that route. Such letters, &c., will be liable to the same postage as when forwarded viâ Southampton and Suez.

THE NEW DOVER AND CALAIS STEAM-BOAT

PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Our Engraving represents the new paddle-wheel steam-boat Prince Imperial, which was launched a few weeks since from the yard of her builders, Messrs. James Ash and Son, Cubitt's Town, Millwall. This vessel, which is considered the most powerful, in proportion to her tonnage, of all the steamers yet constructed on the Thames, is of 507 tons burden, and her dimensions are 180 ft. length between perpendiculars, 24 ft. breadth of beam, and 12 ft. 6 in. depth of hold. Her engines are by Messrs. Penn and Son. She has lately made a trial-trip from Calais to Dover, previously to being placed on the regular mail-packet service of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The passage across the Channel was made upon this occasion in the extraordinary short time of one hour and twelve minutes, the quickest passage ever known.

JOHN LEECH.

WHILE preparing for the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a portrait of the great artist whose early death has carried grief into the households, the directors of the Journal have desired that the engraving should be accompanied by a memoir of its subject, and they do me the honour of believing that an acceptable sketch of the life of my late friend could be supplied by myself. If I attempt the work, it is only because many years of close intimacy with John Leech have probably made me acquainted with some incidents in his history and some characteristics of his nature which may be less familiar to others. I disclaim any idea of composing a formal memoir. His death has been too recent to permit me to essay any critical record of his works, and still less can a sorrowful friend, within a few days of his friend's obsequies, undertake to analyse his character in any memorial that could be a worthy addition to the graceful and generous tributes which have been universally offered by the British press to the memory of him whom we have lost. Hereafter, I trust, some such memorial may be written, and the last service which friends can offer be paid to

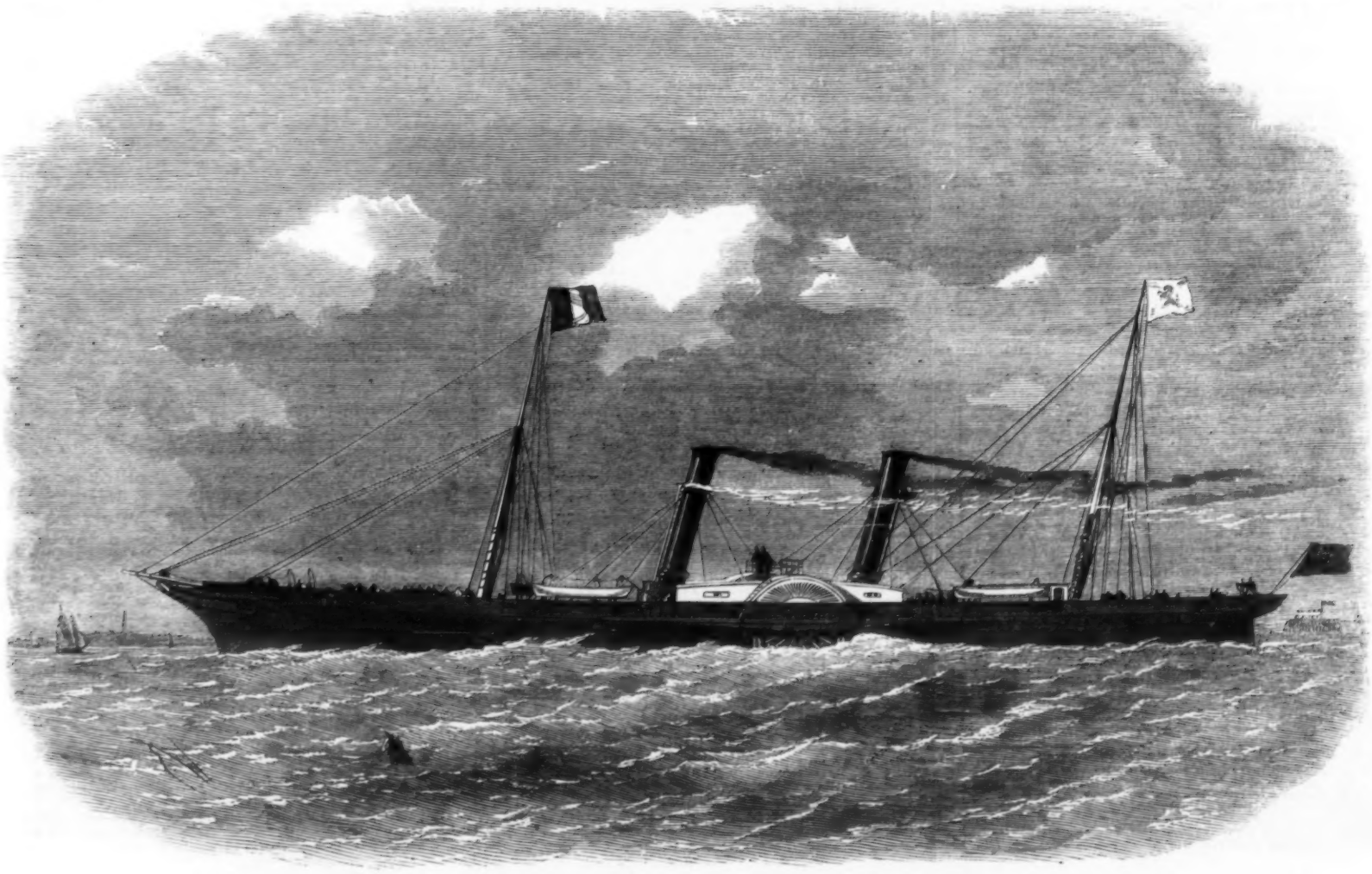
The gladdener of a thousand hearths,
The idol of his own.

Of the earlier portion of the life of John Leech, I have little to say which is not to be found in the more carefully compiled books of reference in every library. London claims him, rightfully; but he was born in the county of Surrey, on the 29th of August, 1817. He was educated at the Charterhouse, where his friend William Makepeace Thackeray, near whose remains his own are laid, was his older schoolfellow. He always retained a strong interest in his school, and frequently attended its festivities; and, although there is no doubt that school-life thirty-five years ago was rougher than now, especially for the younger boys, I have no recollection of hearing John Leech complain of any great hardships undergone during this part of his life. Let me note here that among the advantages which he gained at the noble old school was a faculty which very well-informed persons are in the habit of stating not to be invariably acquired in the great places of education—the power of writing excellent English. The point may not have attracted general notice, but the very happily phrased inscriptions attached to so many of his cuts—inscriptions which fully explain all that the artist desired to say, and which would be spoiled by the addition or disturbance of a word—are among what the world would consider trifles, but which no true artist will regard as such. And he wrote admirable letters, full of point and humour.

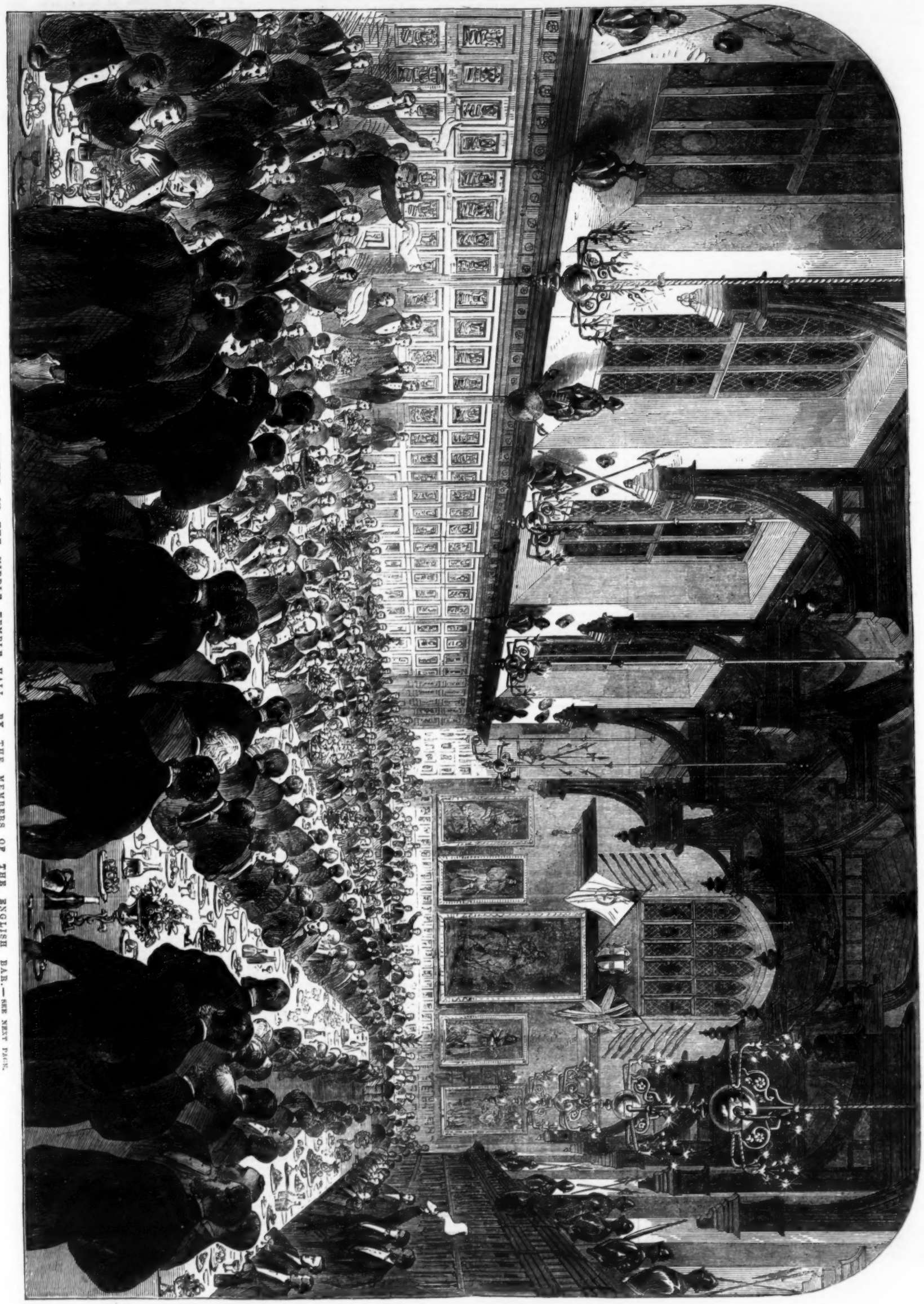
THE LATE JOHN LEECH.

The medical profession was chosen for him, and he mastered it to a certain extent, and certainly took much interest in it, for to the end of his life he enjoyed a discussion that bore upon any topic connected with the *ars medendi*; and those who are better qualified than I am to bear testimony on the subject have told me that, in his modest, half-hesitating way, he showed that his medical acquirements had been no mere feats of memory. But I take it that no man ever studied a grave subject under more ludicrous conditions. The gentleman to whom his instruction was confided, a Mr. Whittle, had special tastes which were by no means in accordance even with professional decorum. This eccentric person piqued himself on his excellence as a gymnast, and was also deeply addicted to pigeon-fancying. No patients had a chance of attention when the preparation for a pedestrian feat was going on; and from the roof of his house, where he tended those fatal birds, no invocation, even if it were an interesting case of *fer opem*, could bring the muscular priest of Lucina. Under such a master the young doctor was somewhat irregularly introduced to his art, and it is not strange that his tutor's professional career came to an untimely end. When lady-patients, taking a walk, are suddenly surrounded by a hurrying and shouting crowd, in the middle of which, as they escape, they behold their medical adviser, in quaint attire, rushing to pick up stones in his mouth, an early termination of the relations between the healer and his patients is not impossible. The singular person in question afforded his pupil in after days a capital subject for his pencil, and he supplied Albert Smith with materials for a character in one of his early novels, in which, aided by Leech's illustrations, the author has given a diverting presentment of the sporting surgeon. During this novitiate, Leech's liking for horses probably received its first development. A friend of his own age, who was closely occupied in business during the day, was the happy owner of two horses, which it was his delight to drive, tandem fashion, during a large part of the night, and Leech was his constant companion in these curious excursions. How many clever bits of driving life, of visions of savage and sleepy toll-keepers, of strange lights in dark country roads, and of discomfited wayfarers suddenly charged by reckless charioteers, may we not owe to these nocturnal expeditions by John Leech and his friend Charles Adams?

Of the three celebrated doctors who, according to the old-fashioned proverb (wiser than most of its family), can cure almost all ordinary ailments—Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman—John Leech was clearly destined to administer



THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-BOAT THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE BANQUET GIVEN TO M. BERRYER IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH BAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the prescriptions of one only, the last. His talent with the pencil became remarkable, I believe, even before foot-racing and pigeon-flying had closed his master's establishment. He very soon learned that this talent was marketable, and he turned it to good account. It can be only the middle-aged readers of these lines who will remember that the great sporting newspaper of their youth, still a great sporting newspaper, and a necessary of life to thousands—the journal whose absence on Christmas Day is so pathetically deplored by one of Leech's own swells in a country house—used in other days to be adorned with sketches of mankind generally. *Bell's Life*, which has had the honour of aiding two at least of our greatest men in their early days, was constantly enriched by the young hand of Leech. I think that the proprietors afterwards published the whole of the sketches in one grand sheet (including work by other artists), which was a storehouse of fun, and the literature of which was sufficiently humorous for the purpose. John Leech made many other contributions about this time to the comic pictorial publications; but the feat which brought him into general notice is, perhaps, now almost forgotten. When Sir Rowland Hill conferred upon us the greatest boon which we have received since the Bill of Rights, an envelope in aid of the cheap postal system was published by the authorities, and it had rather more sentimentalism about it than was desirable. It may yet ornament scrapbooks, or may be found in the stamp-album, now so afflicting to all whose young friends "collect." Those who never saw it may as well be told that about two thirds of the envelope were covered with a picture, designed by Mr. Mulready, representing Britannia in the act of dispatching winged messengers with letters to all parts of the world, and down the sides of the paper were groups of personages eagerly welcoming the despatches. A small space was left for the direction. The exceeding unbusiness-like character of the device, and certain hints afforded by the design, struck the young satirist, and he executed a caricature envelope, in which the original was so ludicrously parodied that, had it been less absurd, as a practical affair, than it was, it could hardly have survived. The caricature, which was duly got up as a postal envelope, sold enormously, though, of course, but a small pecuniary reward came to a comparatively unknown artist, and it was not only largely bought, but largely used for letters by the irreverent. Then people asked who had done it. And when that question begins to be asked, the sail ceases to flap in the wind, and the spray begins to fly from the bows.

In August, 1841, John Leech began work which he never quitted but with life. Three weeks before, the first number of *Punch* appeared, and the artist who had demolished Mr. Mulready's envelope was speedily secured for the new periodical. In the fourth number, the large page cut bears his signature in full. The engraving was called "Foreign Affairs," and is a collection of sketches, too truthful to be called caricatures, of male and female foreigners as they appeared in London. The figures are all more or less those of disreputable-looking folk, and several were from Lestarr-squarr. With this picture commenced Leech's connection with a periodical in which his best works appeared, in an unbroken series, up to the issue of the very last cut he ever completed, the small design in the 1217th number (an Irishwoman remonstrating with her husband, who has "enjoyed" a tremendous beating in a street fight), which appeared when the cunning right hand had forgotten its cunning for ever.

Henceforth, the life of Leech was one of well-earned prosperity and happiness. His income, at first gradually and then rapidly, increased; he was most happily married; and his kindly and gentle nature, which no worldly successes could spoil, endeared him to numerous friends, some of whom preceded him to the tomb, while others live to mourn him. He never alienated the friends of his youth. He formed also a large circle of general acquaintance, among whom were men highly placed in the world, and with whom he ever maintained frank and pleasant relations; his innate dignity of mind preventing his ever seeking such fellowship unduly, and preserving him from the almost more common error of avoiding the higher society from an idea that it demands a sacrifice from those who are not born to it. He never affected to under-estimate the refinement, the frankness, and the kindness which mark the upper classes in England, and he was the most welcome of guests where to be welcome is an honour; but he never sought that honour, and his chief happiness was in cultivated society of his own rank. His hospitality was very great, and it was extended with no idea that he had to discharge a social obligation, but with an evident pleasure in collecting around his table—at which the best taste presided—guests whose natures were most in accordance with his own. He aimed at no brilliance in conversation, and had always an extreme distaste of being *en évidence*; but no man could better discharge the graceful duties of a host, not merely in his capacity of giver of the feast, but in the equally important though often neglected office of promoting mental good cheer and evoking the social powers of friends. I shall be easily pardoned for remembering his personal enjoyment when he saw that the true tone had been given and that his party was succeeding, by those who recollect, as they read, how his handsome face lighted up, and how, when the immediate fun or whatever had aroused us had ceased, there was a quiet "after-glow," ready to be kindled into a laugh again at an interchange of glances with a friend. I am not afraid that those who knew him will say that I linger too long over these recollections; others I can only remind that I am writing *currente calamo*, and with no effort to reduce this memorial into a biography. In the same spirit, I will add that John Leech's manner towards women was ever the gentlest and most refined. He was the truest of gentlemen in this relation; but who that was not a gentleman could have produced that exquisite series of feminine portraiture in which English beauty and grace have received a justice never extended before? The English woman has lost her best friend. And why speak of the English children whom he drew so lovingly? I name them here only to add that I think he loved a child with an affection which, did I try to characterise it in a word, I might be thought to exaggerate. Need I add that all the children loved *him*?

In the above attempt to record some of my own feelings, I have sought to sketch John Leech as I knew him. I will note, for the sake of keeping this paper what I intended it to be, a personal memorial, that my first acquaintance with him was made (more years ago than I care to count) at the house of our common friend, John Parry. That artist, whose marvellous power of catching the lightest shades of artificial life, and of showing them with a mere gesture, was one of the few things that could draw Leech from his home to a place of public amusement, gave, on the evening I speak of, a fancy ball. Some heads are low, and many are grey, that were variously decked that night. Leech's costume I well remember. It was something like that of Charles Mathews, as Chorus to Medea. The black trousers and patent leather boots of decorous life were below; but above was the classic tunic. Then, in addition, he wore a fine new hat, round which, instead of around his head, was the laurel wreath; and the Greek ideal was brought into further discomfiture by a pair of spectacles and an exceedingly neat umbrella. There were some splendid and also some eccentric dresses in the room, and, no doubt, each of us thought that he was the success of the party; but the garb that was most talked about was the composite raiment on the tall figure of Leech. From that time our intimacy began, and it speedily ripened into a friendship, which was never broken for an hour. I had the great advantage of his assistance when I was writing my first novel, which was illustrated by him, and we have worked together in many ways. I mention it with an unfeigned pride.

Without unduly intruding details of business arrangements, which can have no interest for general readers, I may say that John Leech was a faithful attendant at the weekly council dinner, at which were discussed the topics to be treated in *Punch*. This memorial would be incomplete without a reference to such meetings. These he thoroughly enjoyed; and his suggestions, not merely as to pictorial matters, but generally, were among the most valuable that were offered, as may be inferred from his large knowledge of the world, his keen sense of the ludicrous, and his hatred of injustice or cruelty. Were it fitting to do so, I could recall much of his conversation at our board, and could instance many cases when his happy instinct solved a troublous problem or added new force to the projectile that was being forged. But I desire only to add that even at this meeting, where a number of men of independent opinions, and united, on those occasions at least, chiefly in a representative sense, use some plainness of speech, John Leech was never provoked into angry discussion, and I am certain that no word dropped by him ever rankled in the mind of a colleague. This is something to say when speaking of more than twenty years of the little parliament.

The readers of this Journal will not need to be reminded that it has been frequently adorned with engravings from the hand of Leech. He had a warm friendship for the warm-hearted and good man who founded this paper, and I have often heard John Leech's testimony to the energy and ability of Herbert Ingram. I think this record will be acceptable to all who bear the honourable name I have just written, and to many others.

It was part of Leech's retiring nature to hate personal publicity, and he had a strong objection to seeing portraits of himself exposed in the shop-windows. It would be vain in these days for a "celebrity" to attempt altogether to avoid such popularity, or I think John Leech would have done so; but I know that he rejected, in most instances, the applications of photographic artists. But several admirable likenesses of him were executed, and the portrait presented with this memoir is from a photograph by Messrs. Maclean, Melhuish, and Haes, of the Haymarket. A statuette of Leech, by Mr. Böehm, which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition, was full of merit and very honourable to an artist of a high class.

I now approach the conclusion, and my work grows harder to me as I do so. Without lingering over details of growing infirmity, I will note that for a long time previous to his death John Leech had often complained of habitual weariness, and had been advised to rest and try change of air. The year before last his old friend Mark Lemon accompanied him on a short tour to Paris, whence they proceeded to Biarritz. That Leech's pencil was not idle on this holiday two well-known pictures will testify. One of them is a general view of that now famous watering-place, with specimens of some of its curious frequenters. The other is a very remarkable drawing. It represents a bull-fight, as seen by a decent Christian gentleman, and, for the first time since the "brutal fray" was invented, the cold-blooded barbarity and stupidity of the show is depicted without any of the flash and flattery with which it has pleased artists to treat the atrocious scene. That grim indictment of a nation professing to be civilised will be on record for many a day after the offence shall have ceased, and we may hope that it will some time follow the Act of Faith. The artist's spoken indignation at the cruelty to the "tortured horse" may be imagined. This brief visit to the Continent was his last but one. His strength did not increase, and he no longer found pleasure in hunting, of which he had been exceedingly fond, and later he discontinued riding on horseback. He was then not merely advised but ordered to travel. In the summer of this year he went to Hamburg, accompanied by his friend Alfred Elmore; and afterwards he sojourned at Schwalbach. His mind was amused, if his body was not strengthened, by these visits to new scenery; and his sketch-book was soon filled with memorials, some of which he embodied in his last large *Punch* engraving—a view of the place where the residents at Schwalbach meet to drink the waters, and with figures of illustrious political people.

Soon after his return he resolved to try what pure, fresh, English air would do for him, and, accompanied by his family, he went to Whitby. Several friends were also staying there at the same time, and he wrote to London that he liked the place. In September, on his writing to me that he would prolong his stay if I and my wife would come down, we went, and remained at Whitby until he left it on the 3rd of October. The scenery round Whitby is varied, and some of it is exceedingly fine; and Leech, when we could induce him to leave the painting in oil, to which he devoted far too many hours, enjoyed the drives into the wild moors, and up and down the terrible but picturesque roads; and he was still more delighted with the rich woods, deep glades, and glorious views around Mulgrave Castle. I hoped that good was being done; but it was very hard to stir him from his pictures, of which he declared that he must finish a great number by Christmas. It was not for want of earnest and affectionate remonstrance, close by his side, nor for lack of such remonstrance being seconded by myself and others, that he persevered in over-labour at these paintings, which he had undertaken, with his usual generosity, in order to enable himself to provide a very large sum of money for the benefit of relatives, not of his own household. It need hardly be said that he was never pressed for work by his old friend the editor of *Punch*. His contributions to that periodical had not exceeded one half-page engraving each week, for a long time, until he volunteered to compose the large Schwalbach picture. Let me note another instance of his kindness, shown to utter strangers. A deputation from the Whitby Institute waited upon him to ask him to attend a meeting, and to speak in promotion of the interests of the association. He was, on that day, too ill to bear an interview with more than one of the gentlemen, and was, of course, compelled to refuse their request. But it occurred to him that they might think his refusal ungracious (as I am sure they could not), and he sent for all his Sketches of Character from London, and presented them to the institute.

The rest is well known, for all who have written of him have vied with each other in telling the sad tale with all kindly fulness. He dined with us at our meeting on the Wednesday before his death, but told us, what, indeed, there was no need to tell, that he was exceedingly ill. His voice was heard for the last time at that board. I never saw him again in life. On the Friday he visited Dr. Quain, the last visit he ever made, and on returning home he sent away the last note he ever wrote; it was in pencil, and addressed to his old friend Mr. Frederick Evans. In this he mentioned his interview with the eminent medical man, and added that he hoped to complete a cut, for which a messenger was to be sent, but that he was not sure of being able to do so. The messenger was sent, in obedience to his desire, but returned empty-handed. A sketch, and an incomplete but most graceful drawing on the wood, are left to show that he had been "in harness" to the last. Another note, received on the following day, and in another hand than his, was the first real warning that danger was apprehended; and it made friends hasten to Kensington, where the tidings, though saddening, were far from hopeless. In the parlour beside his hall were assembled some little girls, friends of his children, and one of those parties with which he loved to make children happy was in progress. He had been compelled to retire to bed, and sent down a kind message of regret that he could not see us. We left his house at five o'clock, having appointed another visit for the next day. At seven o'clock, on that same Saturday, the 29th of October, it pleased God to release him from sufferings so severe as even to make the brave, patient, enduring man say that they were "almost more than he could bear."

On the following Friday, ten men who had been his fellow-workers held his pall at Kensal-green Cemetery. Let me include their names in this memorial. They were Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, Frederick Evans, John Tenniel, Tom Taylor, Horace Mayhew, John Millais, Francis Burnand, Henry Silver, and Samuel Lucas. Around the grave—divided but by one tomb, a child's, from the place where we had so lately laid the remains of William Makepeace Thackeray—stood, in tears which none thought of restraining or concealing, such an assemblage as rarely indeed gathers to honour the dead. There we laid him—the solemn service of hope read over his grave in a faltering voice by his dear friend Reynolds Hole. And let some beautiful words of Thackeray's own—words from a private letter to an American friend who was mourning a brother, but which that friend, the Honourable William Reed, will not grudge to my use—end this tribute to John Leech:—"The ghastly struggle over, who would pity any one that departs? It is the survivors one commiserates in the case of such a good, pious, tender-hearted man as he seemed whom God Almighty has just called back to Himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtues which make the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind, but that loss—what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what purpose can he go but to meet the Divine love and goodness? I never think about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them only love and kindness, how much more Pater Noster?"

SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Sir Henry Storks, the last of the Lords High Commissioners of the Ionian Islands, has been gazetted Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta; and Mr. Rawson William Rawson Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands.

Mr. Lafone, of Liverpool, the owner of the Laurel, states that Captain Semmes did not leave Liverpool in the Laurel, and that he is positively assured that no men from the Laurel joined the Sea King at Madeira.

THE BERRYER BANQUET IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

WE give an Illustration of the festive scene in the Middle Temple Hall, on the evening of Tuesday week, upon the occasion of the banquet in honour of M. Berryer, the illustrious French advocate and statesman. More than 400 gentlemen sat down to table. The chair was occupied by the Attorney-General. On his right and left were M. Berryer, M. Desmarest (the bâtonnier of the French Bar), Lord Brougham, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor Wood, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Baron Pigott, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Justice Mellor; the Solicitor-General; Mr. S. H. Walpole, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Bolt, Q.C., M.P.; Sir F. Kelly, M.P.; Sir E. Ryan, Sir R. Wilmot; Sir W. Alexander, Q.C.; Mr. Ingham, M.P.; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.; Sir H. Cairns, M.P.; Mr. Stuart Wortley, Q.C.; the Recorder of London, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Warren, Q.C.; Dr. Twiss, Dr. Deane; Mr. Peacocke, M.P.; Mr. J. Locke, M.P.; Mr. G. Denman, M.P.; Mr. D. Seymour, M.P.; Mr. J. J. Powell, M.P.; Mr. Phinn, Q.C.; the Judge-Advocate General; Mr. P. Erle, Q.C.; Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Serjeant Burke, and others. After the usual loyal toasts the health of the Emperor of the French was proposed, and then came the toast of the evening, the health of M. Berryer, who was commended by the chairman not only as the greatest living master of French eloquence and the acknowledged head of his profession in France, but as a consistent advocate of political freedom. The toast having been drunk with hearty cheering, M. Berryer replied in his own language. He was followed by M. Desmarest and M. Rodot, on behalf of the French Bar. The health of the Judges of England was next given, and acknowledged by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and that of her Majesty's Ministers by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while Lord Brougham and Lord Kingsdown spoke for the members of the House of Lords present on this occasion.

THE FARM.

SOME weeks since, before Mr. Thomas Parrington had declared himself a candidate, we mentioned the strong impression which existed in the great horse county that he was the right man for the Yorkshire Society's secretaryship. We have therefore especial pleasure in announcing that he has won the place by three votes. He had strong support from Earls Zetland and Cathcart; and Mr. Riley, of Kiplingcoates, near Beverley, was backed up by Lord Herries and Admiral Duncombe. Mr. John B. Booth had withdrawn a few days before. The appointment, independently of being a most judicious one, is a very proper compliment to the man who infused so much life and spirit into the little Cleveland show that the Royal Agricultural Society and the Agricultural Hall were fain to follow in its footsteps, and make a £100 prize for blood sires a leading point of their horse programmes; while the late Tom Sebright and many of our first masters and huntsmen looked on the hound show as one of the greatest treats of the year. The arrangements of the Yorkshire Society have needed much revision for some time past; and in the coming year, when the Highland Society is at Inverness, and the Royal far away in the "West Countrie," a meeting like that of the Yorkshire at Doncaster, which of all towns of England is most elastic in its lodging capabilities, and most central to boot, will be peculiarly timely and welcome.

The annual sale of fat stock at the Bowes House Farm, Durham, took place on Monday last, and the total proceeds were—for sheep, £1496 2s., and for cattle, £2828. Twenty half-bred steers averaged £30 14s., and five of them were sold between £40 10s. and £37 10s. For the same number of half-bred heifers the average was £28 7s.; and two reams at £46 5s. and £42 topped the lot. Nine polled half-bred steers averaged £37 3s., and four heifers £40. Again the victory lay with the heifers, as a grey-and-white made £52 5s., and a grey steer £49. For twenty-nine Galloway heifers the average was £28 15s., and the highest price £39; and for eighteen West Highland heifers, £20 12s. 6d. and £29 10s. respectively. Two two-year-old bulls completed this part of the sale, in which the nine best beasts, five heifers and four steers, averaged £46 1s. 8d. Thirty-five half-bred Cheviot wedders made £86 15s.; fifty-six gimmers £163 12s.; fifty-eight half-bred Southdown wedders, £164 10s.; and sixty-five gimmers £185 15s. Half-bred Cheviots, of which there were 112, made £304; and 290 Cheviot ewes, £591 10s. The figures are interesting, as showing the respective value of the stock in the eyes of the northern butchers. This is the nineteenth or twentieth anniversary of this well-known sale, and the first that Mr. Wetherell (of whose health we are glad to say the accounts are by no means worse) has missed during that period. In his absence the sale was conducted by his sons, Messrs. Thomas and John Wetherell.

Mr. Robert Ransome, the senior partner of the firm of Ransome and Sims, Orwell Works, Ipswich, died, in the course of a Continental tour, a few days since, of paralysis, at St. Goar, Rhenish Prussia. "As one of the pioneers who helped to clear away the old cumbrous instruments of culture and introduce the modern class of implements on the farm, his name is entitled to be held in remembrance and honour," as well as for other good works. The last public meeting he ever presided over was in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was in his seventieth year.

The Smithfield Club entries are as follow:—Beasts, 281; sheep, 412; and pigs, 178. Thus, in every department, the entries are considerably above last year's, and the gross increase 166. The Aberdeenshire contingent (although Mr. Stewart is not in anything approaching his usual force) will be strong this year. Turnips are nearly an average in many parts of the county, and Mr. McCombie has already begun to pour in his "heavy blacks" and crosses to Smithfield market at the rate of about ten a week.

The Birmingham Society have published a tabular statement of their entries in 1860-4. The cattle average 132, and have risen from 110 to 151 this year, which is, however, twelve short of last. The sheep-pens average 83, and have gone on from 42 to 104 this year, which is six below 1862; and the pig-pens average 89, showing an advance from 75 to 91 this year, which is two below last. Comparing 1864 with 1863, on the balance of these three departments, the latter is in a majority of two, and 37 beyond 1862. As regards roots, 1864 is far in advance of any year; but pigeons, and more especially poultry, pull up so well that Bingley Hall space will now have a greater tax laid on it than ever. The henwife's part alone is represented by 1677 entries out of the 2482.

The municipal authorities of Palermo have resolved to build a new theatre in that city sufficiently capacious to hold 3000 spectators.

The office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Henry Murray Lane to the office of Chester Herald, has been conferred upon Mr. Henry Harington Molyneux-Seel.

The Central Pacific Railway Company state in their annual report that they have thirty-one miles of railroad and telegraph in operation, and their average monthly receipts since June last have been over 16,000 dols., and expenses 2000 dols.

The certificates awarded to those candidates at the Oxford Middle-class Examinations who were examined at Oxford in 1864 will be delivered by Mr. John Walter, M.P., on Wednesday next. Prizes and books will at the same time be given to those candidates who were placed in the first or second division. A meeting for this purpose will take place in the council-chamber, Oxford.

The ship Wansfell, 1500 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 12th inst. from Gravesend for Queensland, Captain Holland, commander. The Wansfell is the forty-seventh vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 231 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers; and consisting of ninety-eight members of families, ninety-three single men, and forty single females.——The Morning Star, which sailed from Plymouth on the 27th of May last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 3rd of September, with 433 Government emigrants. Two births and two deaths took place on the voyage.——The General Caulfield, which left Southampton on the 21th of May last, arrived at Brisbane on the 4th of September, with 274 emigrants. Two deaths took place on board.——The Wanata, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of May, arrived at Sydney on the 20th of September, with 436 emigrants. Three births and two deaths occurred on the passage.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Some one professing to be sage has said that the world is governed by phrases. Certainly public men have reason to complain that unhappy sayings cling to them disadvantageously with greater tenacity than blunders in action. A sufferer peculiarly in this respect is Mr. Disraeli. It was not the financial inaptitude of his Budget that was the real cause of his being driven out of office in 1852, but the ridicule which he incurred by the detection of his organised plagiarism in his funeral oration on the death of Wellington had previously practically overturned him. Of late years he has not been so adventurous in speech as when he dared to talk, with the air of a savan, about the crossing of the breed of sheep. Very commonplace farmers have by that effusion been led to doubt of his fitness to head the country party; and several gentlemen, who, as the possessors of large landed estates are theoretically supposed to be qualified to give practical opinions on agricultural matters, have been critically lively on this discovery, which was to give to a political adventurer brevet rank amongst breeders of stock. Notably, Mr. H. G. Sturt has been making merry with this escapade of his nominal leader, and producing broad grins at his expense amongst bucolicals at Shaftesbury, which, in times gone by, would have won prizes if they had been framed in horse-collars. But this Mr. Sturt is, so far as a single specimen of his powers can be taken as indicating his capabilities, rather a master of cynical merriment. A solitary speech of his is on record, or, at least, is recorded in the memories of those who care to remember Parliamentary specialties, which was delivered from behind the Treasury bench when Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues occupied the seats of honour thereon. In that most amusing and cruelly truthful effusion, Mr. Sturt sketched the leaders of his party and their policy in a vein which was quite Peter-Pindaric, which brought roars of laughter from every quarter of the house except the spot where the sitters for the droll portraits which he was drawing cowered under a shower of ridicule and irony, the more terrible as coming, not only from an unexpected, but, in a Parliamentary sense, an obscure quarter. Certain electioneering events in Dorsetshire (for which county Mr. Sturt is a member) soon after showed that no one could better afford to be independent in the house than he; but it was exhibiting independence with a vengeance thus to run amuck through the leaders of his own party. Probably Mr. Sturt was affrighted "even at the sound himself had made," for since then he has religiously kept silent in the house, and it is only now that we have been able to detect him indulging in the same strain even in a more secure arena in the provinces, and proving that he has not by any means returned to his allegiance to the gentleman who, whatever may be his sentiments and his political creed, cannot by any possibility realise in his person and appearance the ideal of the chosen chief of the country party.

"After some difficulty and much adverse prognostication, the pier at Deal has been completed." So opens, in a provincial contemporary, an account of a ceremony at that port (which has no harbour), in which several gentlemen who are entitled to notice in this column took part. It is satisfactory to know that Lord Clarence Paget, Sir Brook Bridges, Sir Edward Dering, and Mr. Hugessen, the flower of the Kentish members, were immediately preceded in a procession which marched about the *locus in quo* by a Chromatic Attachment Band, for an explanatory account of which we offer a prayer to our musical critic. Of course, the festivities terminated in what ought to have been a feast, in the more vulgar sense of that term; but the too faithful chronicler of the occasion declares that that was a most unfortunate calculation on the part of the caterer in regard to the amount of food a given number of persons generally consume. But what of that?—there was the feast of reason to come, however the half-hungry and half-thirsty orators may have felt, in an unusual degree, a deficiency in that source from which is generally derived the flow of soul, after dinner. Although it had been what in nautical phrase is called a banyan-day with him, Lord Clarence Paget first rose superior to mere physical weakness and disorganisation, and spoke brave words about the pier, and literally cursed (the word is his, not ours) the Government dockyard at Deal—which was remarkable in a Secretary to the Admiralty, as none could know better than he the true force of what he said—and promised all his influence with the authorities to get them to make Deal the place of embarkation for all troops going abroad or returning, which, by a peculiar line of reasoning, he seemed to think was likely to improve the prospects of the town as a watering-place and make it the rival of Dover and Ramsgate. It was a most characteristic speech, and made in Lord Clarence's happiest vein of what the lawyers call confession and avoidance. Then came Sir Brook Bridges, who is a county member *par excellence*, because he wears a blue coat and brass buttons, and for many other far better reasons. The great point of his speech seemed to be that part in which he went direct to the domestic sensibilities of the inhabitants of Deal, and told them how he remembered, as a little child, being taken down in a blanket to the sea by a man named Trot and ruthlessly (he did not use that word) bathed; and therefore, if he could remember such a thing, he thought that it ought to be believed that anything he considered to be for the benefit of Deal could not be a matter of indifference. In fact, that as Deal had at one time done much for his restoration (to health) he would return the favour, and do as much as possible for the restoration of Deal (to prosperity). And this was the more generous and disinterested because he distinctly said that there were many reasons why he did not often come now into the vicinity of the Cinque Ports, notwithstanding there being, it is to be supposed, no longer any dread of Trot and the transition from the warm blanket into the cold sea. Somehow, one cannot but trace in a certain inconsequence which characterised the speeches at this festival the effects of that miscalculation as to the amount of food which a given number of persons generally consume, above alluded to. To be sure, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen did make an effort to be jocose and pointed under adverse circumstances; but even he, who used to be a stern and logical speaker, and who, before he drifted into whipper-in-ism, seemed to profess political economy and diplomacy with all the pronouncedness of a neophyte member of Parliament, schooling and scolding the old hands from a back bench in the House, dwindled down to semi-sentimentality about leave-takings and welcomings on the pier, and babbled about soft pressure of hands and loving words whispered in tender ears on gentle summer evenings, till it seemed as if he had taken Timotheus at Alexander's Feast for his model, and was addressing himself to an assemblage which had resolved itself into a number of happy pairs. It may be that the speechmaking on this occasion at Deal was not meant to be comic; but assuredly it became so, however unwittingly.

In Berkshire a volunteer review, on what we suppose must be called a grand scale, although there were only two companies of foot—an effective force of 116 men—to make up the military show, brought together the other day a perfect salmagundi of politicians. Without saying anything of the Duke of Wellington, who came in a sort of hereditary military representative character, there were the county and borough members almost in full force, and a north-country member who happens to reside in Berkshire was added to the ingredients of this socio-military occasion. On this pleasant provocation Mr. Walter, who is a Liberal, rather diluted, to be sure, and Sir Francis Goldsmid, who is a Radical if anything, being in his person a type and representative of one of the most Radical causes that Mr. Newdegate ever had to anathematise in Parliament, could fraternise with Mr. Mowbray, who was made a Right. Hon. because he was a member of Lord Derby's last Government, and Mr. Benyon, who is a firm but gentle Conservative, in the sense of his being content not to be always talking about his politics, in season and out of season, and so vindicating his rights of memberdom. There may not, on the face of it, be any particular reason why this assemblage of members, who did not come to exhibit themselves exactly as Parliament men, should be brought to special notice here, but for a notion that would come upon one that some lurking idea of electioneering was in the minds of the members who were there. No doubt, wherever constituencies are talked to there is a colour of electioneering in the talk; but just now suspicions of finessing for favours to come are warranted by the approach of an inevitable dissolution. Nay, does not even so high and mighty a person as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who seems striving to rival Lord Stanley in a general canvass for some future premiership, wind up a progress which embraced all sorts of meetings in the North, a personal appeal to the sympathies of the working classes at the Industrial Exhibition at Islington, and a "constructive" participation in the banquet by the Bar to M. Berryer, by presiding at a volunteer demonstration in a parochial way in St. Martin's Vestry Hall? Mr. Gladstone probably has no need to canvass any mere Parliamentary constituency, since it is not possible to canvass the electors of the University of Oxford, the only electors who would be likely to refuse him as their representative; but he does canvass the whole country for a still wider and more comprehensive representation than that of a member of the House of Commons; and he does not neglect to seek the sympathies of a body so interwoven with the population of the country as the volunteers. But gentlemen who are seeking to be, or seeking to continue to be, simple members of Parliament, do wisely to cultivate the goodwill of this force; for, happily, many volunteers are voters, and those who have not the franchise can influence those who possess it, for, of course, the young civilian soldiers, according to the old axiom, govern their mothers, who rule their husbands, and so make the best indirect political canvassers that could be found.

SHREWSBURY MEETING.—Monday.

Racing Plate.—Peignoir, 1. Hurrah, 2. Procella, 3.
Battlefield Handicap.—Catalogue, 1. Concordia, 2. Forester, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Dr. Syntax, 1. Oldminster, 2. Atherstone's dam c., 3.
Shobdon Court Stakes.—Birdfinder, 1. Attraction, 2. Persuasion, 3.
Abbey Handicap.—Warrior, 1. Antidote, 2. Hawkshaw, 3.
Carnival Nursery Handicap.—Sidewind, 1. Leoville, 2. Lady Florence, 3.
Newport Gold Cup.—Cambuscan, 1. Catalogue, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.
Foregate Stakes.—Attaché, 1. Attraction, 2. Joss Stick, 3.
Hurdle Race.—Ossian, 1. True Heart, 2. Ibex, 3.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Stockinger, 1. Warrior, 2. Lady Bohun, 3.
Stewards' Cup.—Queen of Trumps, 1. Turcos, 2. Peru, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Faith, 1. Biondella, 2. Colleen, 3.
Shrewsbury Cup.—Dunkeld, 1. Balham, 2. Wandering Minstrel 3.
Enville Hall Stakes.—Convent, 1. Pupil, 2. Welland, 3.
Severn Stakes.—Birdfinder, 1. Attraction, 2. Vision, 3.
Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Flageolet, 1. Tragedy, 2. King of Greece, 3.
Salopian Stakes.—Attaché, 1. Pantaloon, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Acton Burnel Stakes.—Antoinette, 1. Hurrah, 2. Princess Dagmar, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Lady Bohun, 1. Nell Digby, 2. Thais, 3.
Caldecot Castle Handicap Plate.—Moulsey, 1. My Mary, 2. Quicksand, 3.
Monkmoor Handicap.—Dawdle, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Faith, 3.
Longleate Handicap.—Hesper, 1. Colleen, 2. Vision, 3.
Column Handicap.—Teneriffe, 1. Dunkeld, 2. Charming Woman, 3.
Anglesea Nursery Handicap Plate.—Catalogue, 1. Jack Jukes, 2. Volatile, 3.
Handicap of 3 sovs.—Gipsy Girl, 1. Lady Caroline, 2. Usher, 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Scheldt, 1. Gannochy, 2. Jig, 3.
Welter Handicap.—Disappointment, 1. Overstone, 2. Welland, 3.
Attingham Park Stakes.—Tragedy, 1. Imogene, 2.
Copeland Nursery Stakes.—Catalogue, 1. Sidewind, 2. Leoville, 3.
Jenkinstown Park Handicap.—Lady Evelyn f., 1. Early, 2.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Express, 1. Screw, 2.
Groby Stakes.—Hesper, 1. Lady Abbess, 2. Faith, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Practitioner, 1. Czarina, 2.
Foresters' Plate.—Stockinger, 1. Quarantine, 2. Troublesome, 3.
Longnor Hall Steeplechase.—Bowman, 1. Nil Desperandum, 2. Hall Court, 3.

The workmens' associations in Wirtemberg have presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the abolition of the law which forbids artisans to marry without first obtaining the consent of the police and of the Administration.

Eight officers, three seamen, and a marine, belonging to her Majesty's ship Orlando, were drowned at Tunis, on the 3rd inst., by the upsetting of a boat. The officers were—Lieutenant Still, Captain Pritchard, of the marines; Mr. Wood, the surgeon; three midshipmen, the assistant paymaster, and a master's assistant

The committee which at the outset of the Danish war was formed, under the presidency of the Marquis of Clanricarde, to collect funds for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Danish army, have just remitted a final sum of £124 15s. 6d. to the Danish committee at Copenhagen, making a total of nearly £9200 collected in England and remitted to Denmark for this benevolent object.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A new loan for Egypt having made its appearance, the demand for bullion for export purposes having somewhat increased, and the bulk of the importations having been taken for France, Spain, and Egypt, all National Stocks have been heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Exchequer Bills have ruled steady; but the transactions in them have been only moderate.

There is an ample supply of money in the general discount market. The demand for accommodation has been moderately extensive, and the lowest rates for the best paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	7½ per cent.		Four months' bills	8 per cent.
Sixty days' bills	7½ "		Six months' bills	8½ "
Three months' bills	7½ "			

Very little change has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	7	6½	Turin	8	8
Vienna	6	6½	Brussels	6	6
Berlin	7	7	Madrid	9	10
Frankfort	5½	5½	Hamburg	—	3½
Amsterdam	7	7	St. Petersburg	6½	10

Nearly, or quite, £600,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters; but only a small amount in gold has been sent into the Bank of England. About £80,000 has been withdrawn for Alexandria.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills upon the various Presidencies, at an advance on previous quotations—viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £1,400,000.

We regret to state that some important commercial failures have been announced. It is, however, anticipated that the dividends will considerably exceed the usual average.

Home Stocks were very flat on Monday. Consols, for Money, left off at 90⅞ 91; Ditto, for Account, 89⅞ ⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ 89; Bank Stock, 234 to 240; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106½ to 107; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102 and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 3s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, June, 5s. dis. to par; Ditto, March, 3s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Tuesday Consols, for Transfer, closed at 90⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 89⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106½ ⅞; India Bonds, 5s. dis. to 5s. prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 98; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to 2s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were on a limited scale:—Consols, for Delivery, marked 90⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for the 8th of December, 89⅞ ⅞; Bank Stock, 237 to 239; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto, Five per Cents, 106½ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 100 to 102, and 108 to 110; India Bonds, 5s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market was flat, with a downward tendency in prices. Consols, for Money, marked 90⅞ ⅞; for Account, 89⅞ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par; and India Five per Cents, 106½ ⅞.

The Egyptian Loan is for £5,704,200 sterling, in 7 per cent bonds, at 93.

American Securities have been extremely flat. United States Five per Cents have been done at 40½; and Virginia Five per Cents, 26½.

The market for Foreign Securities has been rather quiet. Mexican Stock has improved in value; otherwise, the quotations are without material change from last week. The scrip of the new Egyptian Loan has marked ⅞ to ⅞, to 1 and 1½, prem.; and the Confederate Loan has sold at 63 to 65. Egyptian Seven per Cents have been done at 95½; Mexican Three per Cents, 28⅞; Ditto, 1864, 27; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 87 ex div.; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, Deferred, 42⅞; Ditto, Passive, 20⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 80; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 71⅞; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100; Venezuela Six per Cents, 51 ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 40; and Italian Five per Cents, 64⅞.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares, only a moderate business has been transacted. Alliance have sold at 3½; Ditto, New, 38½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; Bank of London, 156; Bank of New Zealand, 16½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 61½; City, 124½; Consolidated, 11½; East London, 6½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 30½; Imperial, 36½; Ditto, New, 30½; Imperial Ottoman, 17⅞; Land Mortgage of India, 4⅞; London of Mexico and South America, 5; London and Brazilian, 46½; London and County, 80; London Joint-Stock, 48½; Ditto, New, 23½; London and South African, 24½; London and South-Western, 21½; London and Westminster, 99; Merchant, 25; Oriental, 59½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 11⅞; Standard of British South Africa, 26⅞; Union of Australia, 54½; and Union of London, 55½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a very moderate extent. Canada Six per Cents have realised 100; Ditto Five per Cents, 90½; Natal Six per Cents, 133; New South Wales Five per Cents, 95; Queensland Six per Cents, 103⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have sold at 19; Bombay Gas, 4⅞; Commercial Union Insurance, 9; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8⅞; Ditto, 5½; Crystal Palace, 15½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 5⅞; English and Australian Copper, 1⅞; General Credit, 6½; Hudson's Bay, 17½; International Financial, 8½; Joint-stock Discount, 6⅞; London Financial, 24½; Ditto, New, 23⅞; National Discount, 15½; Ocean Marine Insurance, 26½; Royal Mail Steam, 90; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 7⅞; and Universal Marine, 5½.

The Railway Share Market has been firm, and the quotations have remained steady. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 130⅞; Glasgow and South Western, 19[illegible]; Great Eastern, 48⅞; Great Northern, 137; Ditto, A Stock, 157½; Great Western, 77⅞; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 60; Ditto, Newport, 45; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117; London and Blackwall, 90; London and Brighton, 103⅞; London and North-Western, 119⅞; London and South Western, 98½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 66½; Metropolitan, 121; Midland, 138; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 197½; North British, 55; North-Eastern—Berwick, 114; Ditto, Leeds, 71; Ditto, York, 105; North Staffordshire, 80; South Devon, 39½; South-Eastern, 87⅞.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103; East Indian, 101⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20; Great Indian Peninsula, 104½; Great Western of Canada, 9½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 14⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 21½; Great Luxembourg, 11⅞; Imperial Mexican, 3½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Ottoman, 10½; Paris and Orleans, 34.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 16 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£168,833	A decrease of other securities of	£391,053
An increase of public deposits of	381,532	An increase of bullion of	395,045
A decrease of other deposits of	12,216	An increase of rest of	5,549
An increase of Govt. securities of	402,000	An increase of reserve of	400,795

The total circulation is £20,710,500. Public deposits amount to £5,148,368, and private deposits to £14,426,894. Securities are £29,776,793; and the stock of bullion is £13,898,355.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Nov. 14).—There was a fair average supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, in good condition. Selected samples of both red and white moved off slowly, but at full prices. Other kinds were very dull, and the turn cheaper. In foreign wheat the transactions were on a limited scale, at late rates. The inquiry for floating cargoes of produce was much restricted. Fine barley was in fair request, on former terms; but grinding and distilling sorts ruled heavy. Malt was in full average supply, and sluggish request, at the late decline in value. The oat trade was steady, at very full prices. In beans and peas, the transactions were on a limited scale. Flour supported previous rates.

Nov. 16.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats were in fair request, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade was heavy.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s. to 39s.; rye, 23s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 21s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 27s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 59s. to 62s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 34s. to 37s.; grey peas, 33s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 35s. to 39s.; boilers, 35s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; seconds, 32s. to 35s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280 lb. French, 31s. to 33s. per sack; American, 19s. to 26s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes continue in steady request, at full prices. Otherwise, the seed trade is very inactive.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s. to 64s.; Calcutta, 59s. to 60s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 13s.; white ditto, 9s. to 10s.; tares, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 76s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover seed, 46s. to 74s.; white ditto, 46s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 38s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 19s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 0d.; beans, 37s. 11d.; peas, 35s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 38s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 20s. 0d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 38s. 4d.; peas 35s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 94,160; barley, 90,527; oats, 6774; rye, 40; beans, 3341; peas, 1057 quarters.

Tea.—There is a full average business doing in nearly all kinds of tea, and prices are well supported. The show of samples is large.

Sugar.—The demand has fallen off, and in some instances the quotations have given way 6d. per cwt. The stock is 115,972 tons, against 98,738 tons last year. In refined goods very little is doing, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Sales, generally, amount to a full average, at previous quotations. Stock, 11,646 tons, against 9746 tons in 1863.

Rice.—The demand is very inactive; prices, however, are supported. Stock, 33,401 tons, against 42,315 tons last year.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Irish butter is somewhat heavy, on former terms. Foreign qualities, however, command extreme rates. The best Dutch is worth 128s. per cwt. Bacon is steady, at from 52s. to 60s. for Waterford landed. Hams and most other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. per cwt. The stock consists of 59,100 casks, against 67,228 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £33 5s.; rape, £42 to £45; fine palm, £36; and cocoanut, £37 to £38. French turpentine, 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells freely, at very full prices. Brandy, however, is a dull inquiry; and English grain spirit, duty paid, has declined to 11s. 8d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; clover, £5 to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Braddyll's Hetton, 22s. 6d.; Eden Main, 22s.; Hartley's, 20s. 3d.; and West Hartley, 20s. 3d. per ton.

Wool.—The market may be considered steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Nov. 17).—There was a fair average number of beasts on sale here to-day; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. The beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The best Scots sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was by no means extensive, yet all breeds moved off slowly, at late rates. The top figure for Downs was 5s. 10d. per 8 lb. Calves were in moderate supply, and the demand for them was inactive, on former terms—viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8 lb. Pigs commanded full prices; but milch cows were very dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1420; cows, 139; sheep, 5210; calves, 312; pigs, 380. Foreign: Beasts, 712; sheep, 1200; calves, 300; pigs, 40.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

BANKRUPTS

F. F. MILLGATE, Page's-walk, Old Kent-road, cattle-dealer.—S. GLITSENSTEIN, Great Tower-street, wine merchant.—M. A. EDWARDS, Cambridge-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, mason modeller.—C. FENN, Fetter-lane, cheesemonger.—S. F. BILTON, Chancery-lane, barrister.—E. MASON, Shrubland-road, Dalston, cheesemonger.—J. W. JONES, Gloucester-terrace, Commercial-road East, shoe manufacturer.—E. O. AYRE, Mark-lane, corn commission agent.—J. SOMERVILLE, Stockwell-common, builder.—H. DOCWRA, Kingston-on-Thames, fishmonger.—T. BURROWES, Throgmorton-street, stockjobber.—T. H. MARTIN and N. SLIGHT, Monkwell-street, City, printers.—R. J. KENNETT, jun., Clarence-place, Clapham-road, stationer.—H. T. COOPER, Charlotte-terrace, Islington, writing case maker.—W. DYER, Russell-street, Brixton, general dealer.—J. MAYO, jun., Larkhall-lane, Clapham, carman.—J. PARKER, Friars-mount, Bethnal-green, pianoforte smith.—G. MORLEY, sen., Birmingham, japanner.—J. LORD, Manchester, yarn agent.—R. WOODRUFFE, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—R. C. COLLINS, Bath, wine merchant.—W. PASCOE, Ludgvan, Cornwall, tailor.—J. WATSON and T. F. SCHOLLICK, Bradford, excavators.—W. GRAY, Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, brickmaker.—J. PRICE, Liverpool, builder.—E. FREEMAN, Keighley, Yorkshire, linendraper.—C. W. CLARK, Morley, Yorkshire, brickmaker.—C. ALLCARD, Tranmere, Cheshire, and Liverpool, builder.—E. BROOKS and S. LOMAX, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, manufacturers.—W. CAMPBELL, Hulme, Lancashire, wine merchant.—H. WHITTAKER, Accrington, Lancashire, manufacturer.—J. WOODRUFF, Barnsley, Yorkshire, warehouseman.—C. SHAXSON, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, grocer.—E. BLAKENEY, Wolverhampton, brazier.—J. JARRATT, Wolverhampton, forge-roller.—J. PASSEY, jun., Kempsey, Worcestershire, joiner.—R. BOLAND, Gravelly-hill, near Birmingham, gold chain-maker.—J. BOLTON, Huddersfield, manufacturer.—J. BROOK, Huddersfield, manufacturing chemist.—C. DAWSON, Kirkby, Yorkshire, painter.—T. ROWLANDS, Liverpool, butcher.—M. WILLIAMS, Earlswood, Glamorganshire, publican.—J. BROCKLEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, joiner.—J. A. CHRISTIAN, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—G. PHILCOX, Aldershott, watchmaker.—T. LAVERY, Fordingbridge, Hants, farmer.—J. SHARP, Warrington, Lancashire, provision-dealer.—J. C. RAINE, Hungerford, butcher.—C. E. HOWARD, Bathpool.—J. TURNER, Harwich, bootmaker.—J. WATTS, jun., Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, machinist.—G. S. FRANKHAM, Upper Norwood, and Mead-row, Lambeth, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. THOMSON, Glasgow, tea merchant.—H. FRASER, Glasgow, wine merchant.—D. M'INTOSH, Campbeltown, fisherman.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

BANKRUPTS.

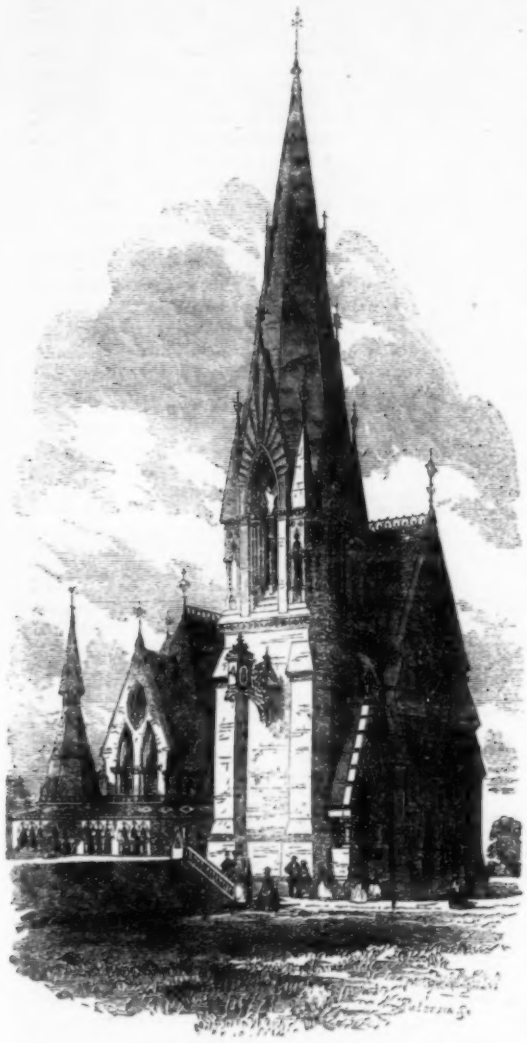
A. B. WILBRAHAM, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Ensign in the Coldstream Guards.—R. WATSON, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, cheesemonger.—E. HODD, Mitcham.—W. RICH, New Brentford, pewterer.—W. MAIDLOW, Harold-street, Kentish Town, builder.—J. M'KERROW, J. M'KERROW, jun., and H. M'KERROW, St. Paul's-buildings, City, fancy dress manufacturers.—T. ROBOTHAM, Norwich, farmer.—E. T. GREEN, College-street, Chelsea, chemist.—A. HOARE, Basinghall-street, cloth merchant.—H. GOODMAN, Deptford-green, publican.—A. BISHOP, Denham, Bucks, bootmaker.—W. MILLER, Bouverie-street, London, general merchant.—I. COLEMAN, Swan-street, Minories, tailor.—M. GUNTHER and F. MULLER, Mincing-lane, City, merchants.—E. MAYS, Vauxhall-street, corndealer.—T. SMITH, Birmingham, coaldealer.—R. BOXALL, Fittleworth, near Petworth, Sussex, blacksmith.—C. SAVAGE, Bristol, dealer in wines.—C. AYRES, Gloucester, haulier.—J. M'DOWALL, Swansea, draper.—W. H. EMERSON, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, late Lieutenant in the Army.—T. BURKE, Leeds, boot manufacturer.—J. PEACOCK, jun., Leeds, cap manufacturer.—J. DAVY, Leeds, carrier.—W. and R. CORRIN, Tranmere, Cheshire, builders.—J. I. MOFFAT and W. ROSE, Liverpool, commission merchants.—T. M'KNIGHT and T. M'KNIGHT, jun., Liverpool, joiners.—R. WILLIAMS, Everton, Lancashire, joiner.—I. ARCHER, Tranmere, Cheshire, nurseryman.—R. C. DOYLE, Liverpool, merchant.—J. W. WILLIAMS, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, grocer.—T. BROADBENT, T. WHITTAKER, and J. WOOD, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.—E. GOODWIN, Charlesworth, Derbyshire, grocer.—S. THOMPSON, Salford, salesman.—J. G. UTTLEY, Manchester, merchant.—H. READING, Handsworth, Staffordshire, commission agent.—J. C. BRITTON, York, tobacconist.—T. THOMPSON, Liverpool, dealer in millinery.—A. H. GILL, Nottingham, lacemaker.—C. MILLS, Lichfield, licensed victualler.—J. HADFIELD, Droylsden, near Manchester, farmer.—J. WILKINSON, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottinghamshire, farmer.—M. WHITE, Tuxford, Notts, milliner.—J. MORTON, Leeds, hairdresser.—B. ROBERTS, Stanningley, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. MILDREN, St. Keverne, Cornwall, shoemaker.—J. GIBBS, Llangynider, Breconshire, coal and mine contractor.—T. EATOCK, Bolton, Lancashire, bookseller.—M. LEVI, Birmingham, clothier.

ANCIENT CRYPT LATELY DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER.

Our Illustration, from a drawing by Mr. S. T. Aveling, shows the interior of part of a vaulted building of the thirteenth century, recently brought to light by the removal of the old Crown Inn, in widening the High-street of Rochester. There has been much discussion respecting the original use of this cryptlike building. From its position it is supposed by some archæologists to have been a bridge-chapel, being exactly at the foot of a wooden bridge which existed here as early as 1215. This bridge was 431 ft. across and 10 ft. wide, and upon it was built a wooden tower "with marvellous skill." King John attempted to burn the bridge when he besieged De Albinet in the castle. On Good Friday, 1264, Simon de Montfort set on fire the bridge and tower, which were afterwards repaired. The bridge was again repaired in 1344. After the taking of Calais, in 1347, the traffic was so great that a new bridge of stone was built of the "spoils of towns and castles, &c." The new bridge was built 120 ft. from the site of the old one, and it is probable that the building referred to, being now at a distance from the bridge, was no longer used as a chapel. This is corroborated by the fact that at the time of the building of the new bridge a new chapel or chantry was built close to it by John de Cobham, which chapel now remains. The general opinion is that our Illustration is that of a building which was the corridor of the house of one Simond Potyn. As early as the reign of Edward II. this Symond Potyn, a man of no small account, dwelt at the inn called the Crown, and by his will, in 1316, bequeathed a house, to be called "The Spital of St. Catherine," for Rochester, for poor people, "lepers or otherwise." There are many historical associations connected with this ancient inn. Here Shakspeare lays one of the scenes of his play of "Henry IV." Queen Elizabeth, for four days, took up her abode at the Crown, on Sept. 18, 1573. During the past few days labourers have been busy clearing away the last of this piece of mediæval work, and scarcely a vestige of it now remains.

TRINITY CHURCH, IRVINE, AYRSHIRE.

Our Engraving represents the new church built for the United Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. W. B. Robertson, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. This edifice stands on a raised bank some thirty feet above the level of Bridgegate-street, its west side facing the river, and its east side of the town, with transepts north and south. The tower (which is not yet built) will be at the north-east corner. The general plan of the church, which is in the Venetian-Gothic style, is fan-shaped. The difficulty of roofing such a building is overcome by placing four pillars connected with beams, over which the walls of the church are brought. By this means, though the church is upwards of 70 ft. broad, the span of the roof is reduced to 30 ft. Through this construction the exterior of the room assumes a cruciform shape; and three of the members of the cross are treated as apses — viz., east, north, and south. The fourth, a main front, consists of a large gable about 90 ft. high, to be flanked on one side by the tower, and on the other by the sessions house. The centre front consists below of an arcade, having a large central arch with two smaller arches on each side. Above these are two two-light windows, with tracery in the heads; and above this again is the large wheel window, which is 28 ft. in diameter. The stonework of the gable above this is radiated, the radiations being formed of chequered stonework of dark green, white, and red stone. The tower will consist of a massive porch at the foot, and will then rise quite plain to the top story of the tower. This will be elaborated with pinnacles at the angles and a two-light window on each face. From this the spire will rise to a height of about 190 ft. The sessions house is a circular building, of the height of the main wall of the church, and is finished with a conical roof, to be terminated by an elaborate finial. The lower part of the sessions house forms the arcade with arches. Above this are two-light windows. The lower arches and two-light windows are connected by pilasters surmounted by a pointed arch. In the eastern facit and the apse behind the pulpit is a large three-light window of double columns, with tracery in the heads. All the capitals and arches are enriched, some with conventional and some with naturalistic foliage. The vestry is an octagon, at the north-east side of the church, and is surmounted by an octangular roof, which rises in two divisions to a considerable height. The architect is Mr. F. T. Pilkington, George-street, Edinburgh.



IRVINE (UNITED PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, AYRSHIRE.

THE BARCLAY FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

The new church in Leven-street, Edinburgh, built after the designs

MISS BARCLAY'S FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

OPENING OF SOUTHWARK BRIDGE TOLL FREE.—SEE PAGE 513.

of Mr. Pilkington, for the congregation of the Rev. J. H. Wilson, removed from the Fountainbridge Free Church, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It may be remembered that a few years ago the sum of £10,000 was bequeathed by the late Miss Barclay, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of erecting a church for the accommodation of one of the Free Church congregations of the city, the choice of such congregation being vested in the trustees of the fund. The congregation of the Fountainbridge Free Church, having increased very rapidly in numbers, was the one selected. By the terms of Miss Barclay's will the congregation were bound to build a church according to the plans approved by the trustees, and to provide all necessary funds beyond the amount of the legacy. A site was purchased at the north-west corner of Bruntsfield Links, and towards this part of the work the congregation contributed between £2000 and £3000. About three years ago the trustees requested a number of architects to furnish designs for the proposed church; and that of Mr. Pilkington was preferred. The site, being of an irregular shape, and not very spacious, presented some difficulties. The architect laid it out by first providing a central space for the congregation, and then attaching the tower, entrances, and offices as the ground admitted; and so well has he adapted himself to circumstances that the only portions of the site uncovered are a few oddly-shaped angles, measuring altogether but a few square yards. The body of the church is oval in shape, with an angular projection at one of its sides. Opposite this prosection the platform is placed, and the pews, which are ranged in three stages, one above and behind the other, form concentric lines on the platform. The interior being so large—82 ft. long by 90 ft. wide—Mr. Pilkington has resorted to the same arrangement which he adopted in the church at Irvine. By this plan, four massive stone pillars are introduced for the support of the roof, which is cruciform. One of the pillars stands on each side of the platform, and the others rise from among the pews. Beneath the second stage of pews a wide passage runs, from which access is obtained to the central division of the lower range of pews, and beneath the upper stage is a large school-room. By an arrangement of sliding screens, the passage and school-room may be opened to the church, and thus afford accommodation for nearly a thousand additional hearers. All the divisions of the church may be entered by one door, but each has a separate exit, making nine in all. By the introduction of a series of passages and side-doors, any member of the congregation may reach his seat without walking above half a dozen steps after he enters the body of the church. The interior is lined throughout with wood, painted light green. The roof, 70 ft. high, is open, and the beams, converging in the centre, are supported by an iron rod. Immediately above the platform the ceiling is richly painted and gilded, but the other portions are merely stained and varnished. The light, which is well distributed, is softened by the green cathedral glass with which the windows are filled. The external appearance of the church is sufficiently represented by our Engraving. The tower and spire at once arrest attention by their great elevation and massiveness, and the elegance of their outline and details. The tower is situated at the north-west angle of the main building, and consists of a basement and two stories. In its front is the principal entrance to the church, a gableted porch, 54 ft. in height and 18 ft. in breadth, supported on a pair of shafts at each side, and containing two doorways surmounted by a pointed arch, and separated by a group of shafts bearing carved capitals. The spire rises to a height of 265 ft. from the pavement—the same height as that of Chichester Cathedral. It forms a striking object in the vista of the Lothian-road, looking from Princes-street; it rises with peculiar dignity and grace above the foliage of the Meadows. On the east side of the tower, facing the north, is a massive gable, divided into two stages, the lower stage occupied by an arcade of three lofty pointed arches, each of which contains a trefoil-pointed arched window, surmounted by a quatrefoil light. The second stage contains a circular window, 22 ft. in diameter, filled with geometric tracery and surmounted by an arched canopy resting on piers at the angles of the gable. The arch of the canopy is decorated by a fringe formed of red and white stones alternately. This gable is an imposing feature in the design, being 99 ft. in height. A circular tower which flanks the gable is surmounted by a lofty slated spire. This spire is ornamented by spiral bands of green slate, and is designed to form in the east elevation a connecting link between the body of the building and the great tower. On the whole, this structure must be deemed an ornament to the city of Edinburgh.

STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, BY M. NOBLE, IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

We have engraved a representation of Mr. Noble's statue of Prince Albert, in Peel Park, Salford, which was publicly unveiled on Monday week. It is a companion to that of her Majesty, which was inaugurated by the lamented Prince himself, as a memorial of their visit to Manchester and Salford some twelve or thirteen years ago, when they were received in Peel Park by an immense popular assemblage, including 70,000 Sunday-school children, marshalled by their teachers, on the ground. This statue is of white Sicilian marble, with a grey granite pedestal, and has cost £1100. The Prince is represented in his robes as Chancellor of Cambridge. The subscriptions received amounted to £1932, so that a considerable balance still remains in hand, and will be devoted to the Museum. The granite pedestals for the statues of the Queen and Prince are from the works of M'Donald, Field, and Co., of Aberdeen. This park now possesses four statues—viz., Sir Robert Peel, in bronze; Mr. Joseph Brotherton, late M.P. for the borough, in bronze; the Queen, in marble (erected in 1852); and that of the Prince Consort, just inaugurated.

OPENING OF SOUTHWARK BRIDGE TOLL FREE.

The sketch we have engraved represents the scene which took place at the end of Southwark Bridge on Tuesday week, about noon, when the Lord Mayor, in full state and dignity, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and attended by the mace and sword bearers, drove over the bridge, to celebrate its opening, for a period of six months at least, free of toll for the public use. The members of the Bridge-house Estate Committee attended in their carriages. Among others present were Mr. T. Webber, the chairman; Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Gibbons, and several members of the Court of Common Council. They were received by the chairman and directors of the Bridge Company, including Mr. F. H. Brandram, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. Pott, and others. Upon the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the various civic officials on the City side of the bridge, the directors of the company advanced to meet them, and the chairman briefly thanked his Lordship for his kindness in opening the bridge. He Lordship replied that it gave him great pleasure in assisting at the ceremony, as he felt sure that the bridge would, when opened free of toll, greatly facilitate the passage of traffic to and from the City, and so prove of essential benefit to the public. The temporary barrier was then removed, and the Lord Mayor and members of the Bridge-house Committee drove over the bridge to the Southwark side, and turned round. The barrier having in the meantime on that side also been removed, one of the company's officials read the following notice:—"Southwark Bridge is from this day open to the public free of toll for a period of six months, or until further orders. Opened by the chairman and directors of the Southwark Bridge Company, in the presence of the Right Hon. William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, and the chairman and members of the Honourable the Bridge-house Committee of the corporation of London." This notice was again read after the removal of the barrier on the City side. The terms upon which this experiment of a free opening has been arranged are already known to our readers—the Bridge Company having agreed to let the Corporation have the public use of the bridge free of toll for a space of six months for the sum of £1834, or for twelve months for £2750, the Bridge Company undertaking all necessary repairs of roads, &c., during either the six months or the year.

NEW RIFLE VOLUNTEER BARRACKS AT HULL.

The 1st East York Rifle Volunteers have lately built themselves a commodious barrack-house at the back of Elm-tree-avenue, in the town of Hull. Our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. S. Greenwood Hudson, represents this building, which was formally opened on the 17th ult., when the corps left their old barracks and parade-ground in Alfred-street, and marched to their new quarters with full military parade, followed by their luggage upon drays, each of which, drawn by three horses, was driven by a man dressed in a scarlet frock. Having reached the parade-ground attached to their new barracks, they formed in line and saluted their regimental colours with a feu de joie, three hearty cheers, and the music of "God Save the Queen." This performance was followed by a dinner—at which the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough presided—in the barrack-room. The company included the Mayor and Sheriff of Hull, the two borough members, and several officers of the Army and Navy, with other gentlemen. Among the ladies in the gallery were Lady Londesborough and her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, the acting commander of the corps, in the course of his speech at the dinner-table, stated that the building in which they were now assembled, the foundation-stone of which was laid in February last, had cost them £2200. The funds which were gathered at the bazaar amounted to £1300; and there was a deficiency existing of £900, which he trusted their townsmen would help them to defray. Through the liberality of the late Miss Broadley, they had made advantageous terms for their parade-ground, the area of which was 8542 yards. The amount still required to purchase it was £1993. They had agreed to pay an annual rent of £80 for that land; but the North-Eastern Railway Company had given them a large portion of land at the nominal annual rent of £5. The noble chairman, before the close of the proceedings, offered a donation of £200 towards the building-fund. The distribution of prizes and badges to the successful marksmen in the late shooting-match took place after the dinner, Lady Londesborough giving the prizes away. The new barracks are most conveniently adapted for their purpose.

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CRYPT AT ROCHESTER, LATELY DISCOVERED.—SEE PAGE 511.

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CHRISTMAS LECTURES, 1864-5.
Prof. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.—Six Lectures "On the Chemistry of a Coal" (adapted to a Juvenile Auditory), Dec. 27, 29, 31, 1864; Jan. 3, 5, 7, 1865; at Three o'Clock.
The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will begin on Jan. 20. The Discourses before Easter will probably be delivered by Prof. Tyndall, Cardinal Wiseman, Prof. Frankland, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Fox Talbot, Profs. Ramsay, Odling, and Westmacott, Mr. Balfour Stewart, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Huggins, and Mr. Glaisher.
BEFORE EASTER, 1865.
Prof. TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On Electricity," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 17 to Feb. 23, at Three o'Clock.
Prof. HOFMANN, F.R.S.—Six Lectures, "An Introduction to Chemistry," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, Feb. 28 to March 16, at Three o'Clock.
Prof. MASSON.—Three Lectures "On Recent British Philosophy," on Tuesdays and Thursday, March 21, 23, 28, at Three o'Clock.
Mr. CHARLES NEWTON.—Three Lectures "On Recent Acquisitions to the British Museum from Rhodes," and "On the Statues from the Farnese Palace," on Tuesday and Thursdays, March 30; April 4, 6, at Four o'Clock.
Prof. MARSHALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On the Physiology of the Nervous System in Man and Animals," on Saturdays, Jan. 21 to April 8, at Three o'Clock.
AFTER EASTER.
Prof. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On Organic Chemistry," on Tuesdays and Thursdays, April 25 to June 1, at Four o'Clock.
Prof. BAIN.—Three Lectures "On the Physical Accompaniments of Mind," on Saturdays, April 29 to May 13, at Four o'Clock.
Mr. ALEXANDER HERSCHEL.—Three Lectures "On Meteorology," with more especial reference to the laws of storms and the system of coast warning for the prevention of shipwrecks, on Saturdays, May 20 to June 3, at Four o'Clock.
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Professor FRANKLAND, F.R.S., will DELIVER, during the Christmas Vacation, a Course of SIX LECTURES "On the Chemistry of a Coal," adapted to a Juvenile Auditory. They will commence on TUESDAY, the 27th, at Three o'Clock, and be continued on Thursday, Dec. 29; Saturday, Dec. 31; 1864; Tuesday, Jan. 3; Thursday, Jan. 5; Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865.
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The Council hereby give notice that Malvern College will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.
There will be an examination in the ensuing May for a scholarship founded by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The scholarship will be worth £30 per annum for three years, and will be tenable at the College.
Information regarding the regulation and management of the College may be obtained from the Head Master.
Application for a few remaining shares to be made to the Secretary, HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., Orwell Lodge, Malvern, from whom, also, any further information may be obtained.
Malvern, Nov. 1, 1864.

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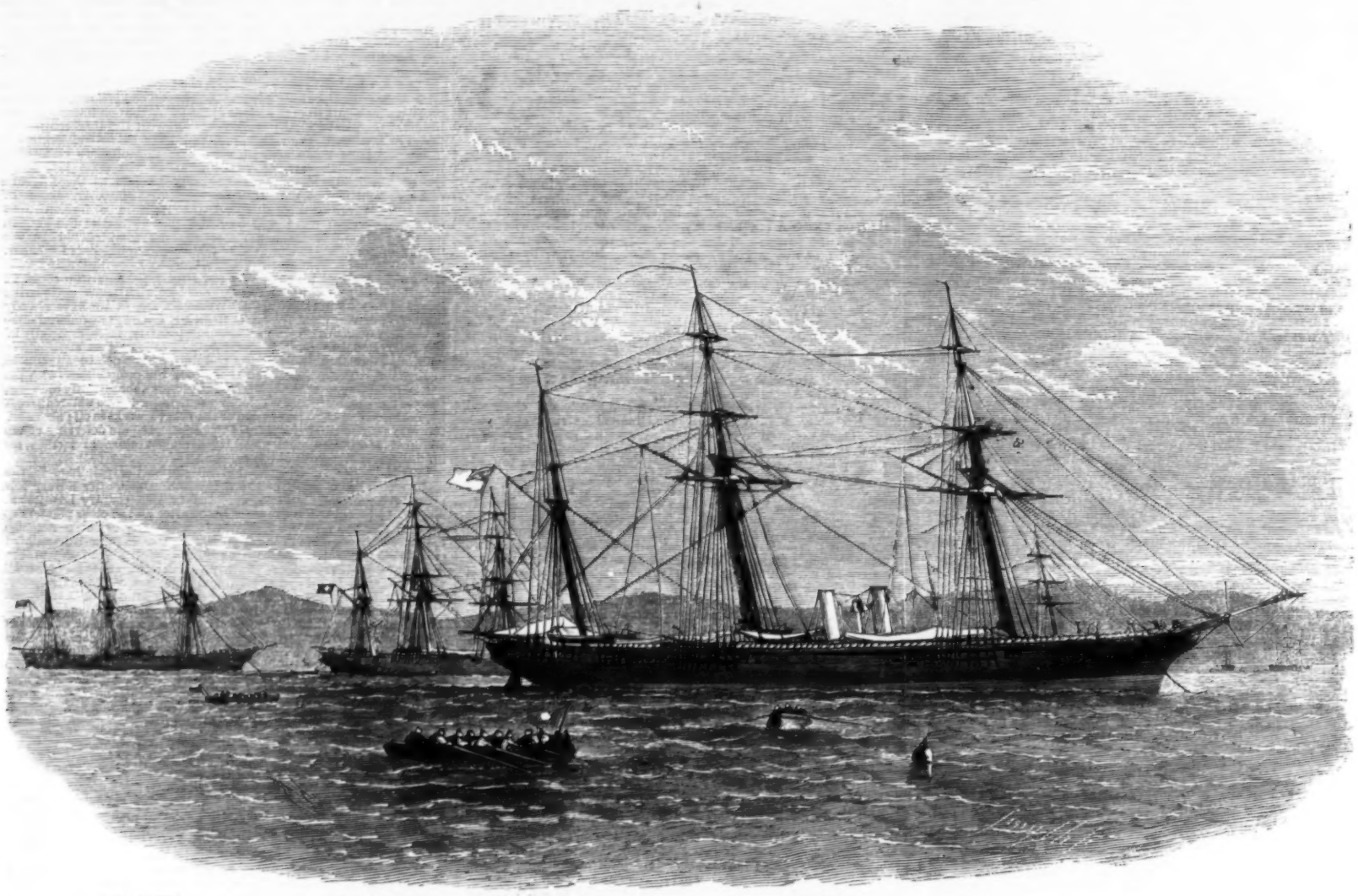
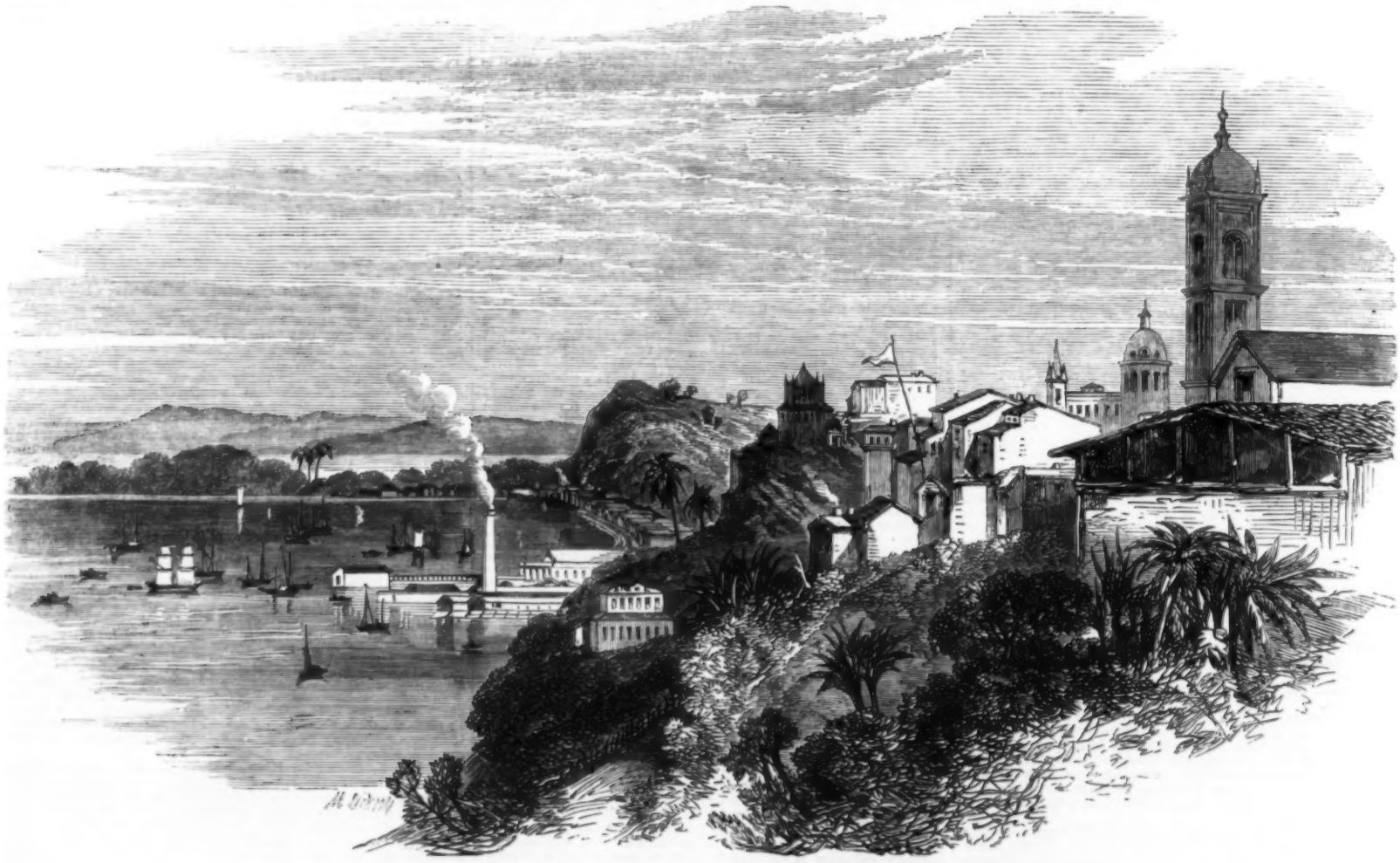


WACHUSETTS. THE BRAZILIAN WAR-SHIP. FLORIDA.

THE FLORIDA (CONFEDERATE) AND THE WACHUSETTS (FEDERAL) IN BAHIA HARBOUR.

OUR readers will not have forgotten the extraordinary action perpetrated by the Commander of a United States war-steamer, the Wachusetts, in the neutral harbour of Bahia, on the 7th ult., when an attack was suddenly made upon the steamer Florida, belonging to the navy of the Confederate States, and, after a few minutes' struggle with the few men who were on board, the Florida was audaciously carried away from beneath the protection of the Brazilian forts and ships of war. We are indebted to the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, English chaplain at Bahia, for the means of publishing an Illustration of this strange affair. One of our Engravings represents the position of the two American ships, with the Brazilian corvette lying between them, at the usual anchorage for men-of-war, previously to the hostile movement of the Wachusetts. This position is between Fort Gamboa and Fort do Mar, and is unquestionably within the accustomed harbour. Our second Engraving connected with this subject is a view of a part of the city of Bahia, as seen from the public gardens. The domed edifice shown on the right is the church of the Benedictine convent; the opera-house appears near the middle of the View; the arsenal, distinguished by a tall chimney, and the custom-house, with projecting pier, are seen below. Fort Gamboa and the adjacent waters, in which the ships of war lay anchored, would be farther to the left hand.



VIEW OF BAHIA FROM THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

If any one following on the track of Dr. Thompson, in his exploration of the "sensational" in literature, were to ask for the tap root of this gigantic growth, he might find it in that natural curiosity which attaches to the perpetration and perpetrators of all great crimes. Have not two big books, "Les Crimes Célèbres" and "Les Causes Célèbres," upon this absorbing topic, reached England from France, two amongst hundreds? Do not the "Newgate Calendar" and the twenty-seven volumes of "State Trials" find their purchasers; and have we not had "Curiosities," and "Romances," and certain Chronicles of crime whence, as from a reserve, the captains of fiction have drawn great armies into the field; and, lastly, have we not all during the last week been watching the last act of a murder-tragedy with wonderful interest? Again, were we not all intensely relieved, nay, as much "overjoyed," as the newspapers had it, as good Dr. Cappel himself, when he ran down the ladder into the prison, crying out, "Thank God he has confessed"? Yes, the chief actor in this dire tragedy, who, by wickedness, force of character, obstinacy, stupidity, cupidity, or what you will, had raised himself to the bad eminence he occupied, had moreover attained a certain mastery over the weaker minds by which he was surrounded, and had impressed them with an idea of his innocence. So in this "sensational novel," which we all read in the newspapers, the interest was wrought up to one point, and the culmination—the secret being well kept—only took place at the very last second of time, when, before that fatal trap opened which let the murderer fall from Time to Eternity, he muttered the words, "Ya, Ich habe es gethan"—"Yes, I did it," and thus took a load from all our breasts. The law of the country was well, vigorously, and yet gently administered, and in the whole trial there is nothing of which England need feel ashamed. Nor, certainly, need anyone feel ashamed at the intense interest which a great crime awakens. "But for the grace of God, there goes Wm. Huntingdon," said that preacher, pointing to a criminal.

In reference to this railway murder, the story of which has travelled over all America, Mr. Sala, in his letters from the "Midst of War," reminds us that we are not, after all, the worst off as to travelling, though our carriages are isolated boxes, and there be little or no communication between them. In America they go to the opposite extreme, and, as everybody knows, one can walk down the centre of a carriage containing a hundred or so of passengers. But selfish and dishonest humanity takes advantage even of this open-class travelling, and a gang of 200 ruffians, on the Erie Railroad, lately robbed and insulted every man, woman, and child in a train, and then quietly effected their escape. We may learn from this that convenience and safety in travelling are not to be attained by any one plan, but that they lie, as everybody of experience always supposed them to do, in the middle of two systems. Saloon carriages are useful, carriages reserved for the unprotected female are indispensable also, and a communication or thorough outlook for the guard we must have; and this might be done with a reflecting mirror placed in front of his seat, so that, whichever way he turned, any signal from a carriage would catch his eye.

So we are to have no more cakes and ale, and nothing hot i' the mouth for Christmas. Talk about Pepper's ghost, there will not be the ghost of a "race of ginger" left. The Temperance League, a mild name for our teetotal friends, have astonished us more than all the apparitions ever heard of by appearing, with the Lord Mayor at their head, at the Guildhall. If there be a heart, core, or kernel to the nut of good eating, it should be in the City. Have not City feasts been famous, and were not marrow puddings and custard pies celebrated by the City's latest Laureate, Ben Jonson himself? Did not wine flow from a conduit in Cheapside what time Henry V. entered in triumph after his French wars? And are not the halls of the companies celebrated each for its particular "tap"—one for old port, the other for madeira, and so on? And with all these memories buzzing about him like bees about the mouth of Pindar, did not the new Lord Mayor sit and hear our friend George Cruikshank propose that henceforward at City feasts wine should be cut off and "strong drink" banished? and, said that comic artist, a veteran in this line of caricature, and never more a caricaturist than when he said it, "if it be supposed that these feasts will not be merry, let the Lord Mayor invite the present company, they will be merry enough." At which ghostly fancy a watery laugh broke like an expended and weak soap-bubble over the company. *Per Bacche!* We apologise for the adjuration; but these be the days for riding hobbies furiously, and like Jehu in his chariot do we urge them forward. One heard the other day of a teetotal wedding, whereat Cupid and Hymen were drenched with watery effusions, where the minister wept, the mother fainted, the bride dissolved, and her health, pretty soul! shrouded in orange-blossoms and a lace veil, was drunk in water. The "best-man" has not yet recovered, and the bridemaids have been pinched with agues ever since. Come, come, gentlemen of the Temperance League, this backward unravelling of the miracle of Cana in Galilee is out of season near Christmas. Why turn our wine into water, when the great Founder of our supporting faith turned, at a marriage-feast, water into wine?

Some weeks ago we noted that an answer to Captain Burton's "Negro's Place in Nature" was contemplated. On such subjects controversy is good, but mere assertion worthless. The tractate I alluded to has not yet appeared; but no one less than the Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, Earl Russell, has treated us with an historical essay, in which he asserts that Africa will rise in the scale of nations (or continents), and that "the image of the Maker, carved in ebony," as quaint Thomas Fuller has it in his "Good Sea Captain," will take his place beside us. Let us hope he will. Hope is both pleasant and healthful; but we are bound to say that the weight of historical evidence, from the times of the Pyramids and the marvels of Nineveh, is against his Lordship. The noble Rector quoted Captain Speke as on his side. Let us here add, that at the Geographical Society, on Monday, Sir Roderick Murchison being in the chair, Captain Burton very temperately disputed Speke's claim to having discovered the source of the Nile, and said that that discovery was, as it were by an error in adjudging the prize before gained, placed farther from us than ever. The learned chairman did not share these opinions. It is possible, however, that Burton will be largely supported by French aad German explorers.

As gold goes up in New York, and disasters looked at at first by the diminishing end of the telescope assume their real proportions, so the hopes of the Confederates rise and their partisans come forward. Mr. Spence, the "S." of the *Times*, whose letters on American affairs are always read with interest, has again favoured the public with his views on the "fratricidal war," and, like most Englishmen, is hopeful of the effect of the slave soldier of the South. Everybody's vaticination of a servile war seems to be wrong. Pompey or Cæsar, the bone of contention, may in the long run remain master of the situation; certainly we believe that the negro race will be the only one which will benefit by the contest. If great situations produce great men, and man is the creature of the creative circumstance, now is Cæsar's time. If he do not come forward, he must be content to remain *nullus* for the next generation. A black Hannibal, on the part of the North, contending with a Scipio Africanus from Alabama, or somewhere else south of Mason and Dixie's line, would go far to settle the question of the equality of the races.

Mr. Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" has reached, or very nearly reached, its fortieth thousand! Is not this a proof that poetry is no drug in the market? Praed's poems are already in their second edition, although an expensive book. Amongst successful novels let us mention Mr. Mark Lemon's "Loved at Last." The Church party—by which we would designate the best and stanchest friends of the Church of England—will, in the beginning of the year, be represented by a new magazine, *The Englishman*, to which many writers of eminence will contribute.

While the memory of John Leech is yet green, the admirers of that artist will be glad to hear that in all probability the numerous sketches which had for some time accumulated in his possession will be sold by auction. His admirers—and he counts them by thousands—will therefore find an opportunity of possessing some sketch or picture as a memorial. The Misses Thackeray have presented the iron bedstead of Leech's friend and schoolfellow, their father, to his old school, the Charterhouse.

At Mr. Murray's annual sale dinner, nine hundred copies of Lord Derby's "Translation of Homer" were subscribed for. But it is not given to even a Prime Minister to reach the highest point of popularity in authorship, Messrs. Smiles' and Livingstone's books exceeding Lord Derby's by more than a thousand copies.

FRESCOES IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

(*Concluded from our Number for Oct. 22.*)

Of the three smaller frescoes remaining to be noticed, two occupy compartments of the west wall, on each side of the larger fresco, "The Vision of Sir Galahad," already described. That to the left is intended as an illustration of "Courtesy," and Sir Tristram is again the hero. The incident depicted occurs on the visit of Sir Tristram to Ireland. This knight is represented to have received his education in France, where he acquired those lighter accomplishments by which he was in after life as much distinguished as by his prowess. While still a mere youth he went to the court of his uncle, King Marke of Cornewaile, to engage in single combat with Sir Marhaus, the brother and champion of King Anguish of Ireland, in order to save his uncle from paying tribute to the Irish King. In the encounter Sir Tristram, though he slew his adversary, received a grievous wound, which, as it had been inflicted by a poisoned weapon, could, as a "full wise lady" affirmed, be healed, if at all, only in the country the venom came from. To Ireland, therefore, Sir Tristram forthwith proceeded; and no sooner had he arrived than his harping in bed a merry lay, "such a one had they never heard in Ireland afore that time," was the occasion of his falling into the hands of that King Anguish he had so much reason to fear. However, by slightly changing his name, Sir Tristram contrived to escape suspicion, and the King placed him under the care of his daughter, who was a "noble surgion." The daughter quickly healed Sir Tristram's wound, and in return he taught her to harp; a reciprocated passion was the not unnatural consequence of these mutual services. This lady was named La Belle Isoude, because "she was at that time the fairest lady in the world," and the story of the subsequent attachment of the lovers, even after La Belle Isoude was married to King Marke, is, like the similar tale of Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere, one of the greatest scandals of the Arthurian romances.

In the fresco, Sir Tristram, in a long amber-coloured cloak and tight red hose, and La Belle Isoude, in a blue robe and pink mantle, stand under an arch communicating with a rampart terrace of the Royal "castle;" and the Knight, while accompanying on an ivory harp his lay of love, looks with passionate earnestness towards his fair pupil, who, leaning on her harp, listens bashfully with drooping head and downcast eyes. The figure of Isoude is remarkable for the loveliness of the head and the exquisite maidenly grace of the attitude and expression, and recalls the figure of the Virgin in Raphael's "Sposalizio." Over the embrasured parapet of the rampart a view is afforded of a snatch of landscape, with two figures conversing under the branches of an oak, one of them being a falconer—an allusion probably to Sir Tristram's great fame as a sportsman, and, indeed, as the first systematiser of the technique of field sports. The leading incident of this fresco, showing as it does at once the power of minstrelsy and love, is obviously peculiarly fitted for a series of chivalric designs.

The fresco filling the corresponding compartment on the other side of the large "Vision" is intended to illustrate the virtue of "Generosity." The pathetic story of the war between King Arthur and the greatest of his knights, consequent upon the discovery of the criminality of the liaison between Sir Launcelot du Lake and Arthur's queen, Guinevere, is—through the poetry of Tennyson—one of the best-known portions of the original "Mort d' Arthure." After the Queen had been condemned to the stake and rescued therefrom by her paramour, Sir Launcelot betook himself to his château, Joyous-Gard, his kinsmen, and a large number of Arthur's best knights accompanying him. Thither the King followed, laid siege to the castle, and although Sir Launcelot offered to make all possible atonement, Arthur would listen to no terms. For fifteen weeks Sir Launcelot suffered none to issue from the defences; but at length his followers could not be restrained from sallying forth, and in the battle which ensued King Arthur is unhorsed by Sir Bors. It will be well, perhaps, to quote the passage immediately illustrated, taking for this purpose (as we have generally done for the names of the heroes and heroines) the comparatively modernised orthography of Mr. Wright's edition of Sir Thomas Malory's compilation:—

> And ever King Arthur was nigh about Sir Launcelot for to have slaine him; and Sir Launcelot suffered him and would not strike againe. So Sir Bors encountered with King Arthur, and there, with a speare, Sir Bors smote him downe to the ground, and so he alighted, and drew his sword, and said unto Sir Launcelot, "Shall I make an end of this warre?" and that he meant for to have slaine King Arthur. "Not so hardie," said Sir Launcelot, "upon paine of thy head that thou touch him no more; for I will see that most noble King that made mee knight neither slaine nor shamed."

The painter has represented King Arthur in gilded chain-mail hauberk, partly covered with a tight jerkin of flesh-coloured leather, and wearing a gold-crowned helmet, lying on the ground, much in the attitude of the "Dying Gladiator" expecting the coup-de-grace and scorning to ask for quarter; his good sword Excalibur lying under him. Sir Bors has alighted, and, striding over the prostrate King, is drawing his sword to dispatch him. But he is restrained by Sir Launcelot, who, having reined in his white charger at his kinsman's side, is represented holding up both hands (his unused sword hanging by its chain from his right wrist) with a gesture very expressive of his magnanimous generosity. Riding on the further side of Sir Launcelot is Sir Lionel, looking round at his brother with a mixture of anger and admiration. To the left, white against the blue sky, are the towers of Joyous-Gard. The horse of Sir Launcelot is not so finely drawn in this as are those in the largest frescoes; and we must remark that Mr. Dyce has not made use of a particular description of King Arthur's arms and armour given in Geoffrey of Monmouth's chronicle. The neglect to represent the dragon on the helmet, the emblem of "the great Pen-Dragonship," seems an unfortunate omission.

The last fresco we have to describe is situated to the right of the largest painting, an Engraving of which we have published. It is designed to illustrate the knightly duty of showing "Mercy" and of protecting women. The hero—if the term can be applied to a culprit on his trial—is Sir Gawaine. After a combat in which he had defeated his adversary, the vanquished knight on yielding besought Sir Gawaine, "as a knight and a gentleman, to save his life." But Gawaine "would no mercy have, but unlaced his helm to have stricken off his head, right so came his lady out of her chamber and fell over him, and so he [Sir Gawaine] smote off her head by misadventure." At this Sir Gawaine was so "astonied" that he spared the knight's life, but sent him prisoner to Camelot. However, for the shame put upon his knighthood in having refused mercy, "wherethrough a faire lady was vilanously slaine," he received condign punishment. Immediately afterwards four knights set upon Sir Gawaine and a brother who had accompanied him, and, quickly vanquishing them,

> Delivered Sir Gawaine under this promise, that he should bare the dead lady with him in this manner: her head was hanged about his necke and the whole body of her lay before him upon the maine of his horse. And in this manner he rode forth towards Camelot. And anon as he was come to the Court . . . then the King and the Queene were greatly displeased with Sir Gawaine for the slaying of the lady; and there, by the ordinance of the Queene, was set a quest of ladyes on Sir Gawaine, and they judged him ever while he lived to be with all ladyes and to fight for their quarrels, and that he should ever be courteous, and never to refuse mercy to him that asketh mercy. Thus was Sir Gawaine sworne upon the four Evangelists.

In the fresco there are five members of the court of ladies, with Queen Guinevere as president or judge. The stately and beautiful Queen, having just passed sentence, has risen from a throne placed in a richly-ornamented niche, and stands on the dais on which the throne is elevated, watching Gawaine take the imposed vow. The wretched knight, having doffed his bassinet and placed it on the floor at his side, kneels abashed, and, with one hand placed penitentially on his breast and the other on the New Testament, held on a cushion down to him by one of the ladies, takes the prescribed oath. A lady on the left holds the sword, and another on the right the spurs which have been forfeited, but are about to be restored. The duty of paying homage to women, which, as much as the duty of showing mercy, is inculcated in the episode of this fresco, was, for the first time in the history of the world, acknowledged in the phase of mediæval chivalry under consideration, and it is still recognised in a modified form as binding on, and essential to, the character of gentleman. The sentiment of knightly gallantry is believed to have originated in the chivalry of the south of France as early as the tenth century; but for a description of the causes of a phenomenon which has so greatly influenced modern society we must refer to Hallam's "Literature of Europe." The "Mercy" completes the number of the finished frescoes. The works described illustrate the religious, social, and gentler virtues of chivalry, and the painter intended that the frescoes for the unpainted east wall, or throne end of the room, should represent the political virtues of "Courage" and "Fidelity." For the first he selected from the "Mort d'Arthure" the story of the combat between King Arthur and three of his knights on the one side, and five northern Kings on the other; and for the last compartment the narrative of Launcelot's rescue of Queen Guinevere from Sir Meliagraunce.

We think that the reader will, from the preceding description, agree with us that Mr. Dyce selected some of the most comprehensively representative incidents from the whole cycle of Arthurian romance. But his great practical difficulty was in dealing with the anachronisms of fables which were gradually developed through several centuries. When we have made allowance for this difficulty we still think that much of the armour and several of the arms introduced are of needlessly late date, some being as late as the fifteenth century and even the Holbein period. Moreover, some of the helmets are continued round the neck in a fashion unfit for actual service; and it will be noted that several of the swords, including Excalibur itself, are weakened at what should be the "fort" of the blade in an unaccountable and unprecedented manner. After every deduction has been made, we are, notwithstanding, constrained to say that we know very few British painters who could be named as likely to bring to the same subjects so much antiquarian knowledge. As works of art, these frescoes are, as we have already intimated, of very great value. In them Mr. Dyce has reproduced some of the best qualities of the greatest wall-painters, more especially of the early Renaissance. We hesitate not to say that anything in painting more technically perfect and finished has not been produced in England. The symmetry and balance of the composition (with the partial exception, perhaps, of the largest picture), the masterly drawing, the partial rich and mellow colouring and impasto—so different from the coldness and thinness of some of the artist's works in oil; above all, the rare monumental character of these frescoes, are deserving of the warmest admiration, and place them almost alone as models for imitation and standards of comparison.

It is to be deeply deplored that all the earlier paintings in the robing-room show traces of the decay into which, after a very few years, every fresco hitherto executed in this country has fallen. Mr. Dyce adhered to the process of fresco after all the other painters at Westminster had forsaken it for the far more convenient, if not also the more easy, medium of water-glass. He thought that if he painted only in the summer months (hence in part the long delay) the frescoes would crystallize properly. Portions of the "Mercy" were executed late in the year, and this fresco is in the worst state. Mr. Armitage, after his recent restoration of Mr. Dyce's frescoes in the church in Margaret-street, writing to the *Times*, attributes their decay chiefly to the employment of colours other than simple earths. There seems, however, no doubt that the evil—the cause of which has baffled the research of Royal Commissions as well as artists—lies deeper. A probable clue to the cause of the mischief seems at last to have been discovered by Mr. W. Poole King on analysing the chemical constituents of the limestone used for the plaster of frescoes, and a report of whose observations was read in the last meeting of the British Association.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Mysteries of the Vatican. From the German of Dr. Theodor Griesinger. Translated by E. S. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) The author, in his anxiety to show that his work was not unnecessary, or, at any rate, not useless, falls, as it seems to us, into self-contradiction; for, though he asks in his preface, "Is, then, the Papacy a thing of the past merely? Rather has it not, within the last two years, shown renewed vitality, &c.?" he says, in his last chapter (vol. ii., p. 309), "that the Papacy has outlived itself, no man can doubt;" and it is difficult to reconcile the statement with the inference intended to be drawn from the question. He would have done much better had he simply claimed attention for his book on grounds which could not be well disputed. He might justly have maintained that the Papacy is at present in a very critical position; that innumerable eyes are intently watching its struggles; that the watchers' minds are filled with hazy recollections of the means whereby the mystic authority conferred on St. Peter was appropriated by his so-called successors and was gradually made the foundation of a temporal power which was once the terror of kaisers and kings, but now owes its existence to French protection; that the watchers would fain have their memories refreshed; that few have time for the elaborate works of Ranke and other learned writers; and that, therefore, a plain, concise account of these "holy fathers," who, in many instances, left behind them more palpable proofs of their paternity than of their holiness, would not be considered by any means superfluous. The translator, indeed, adopts this course. "A concise sketch," he says, "of the principal events and slowly-developing characteristics which mark the rise, culmination, and decline of the Papal regnum, has long been wanting to our book-shelves. The present work, which, by Dr. Theodor Griesinger's kind permission, I am now enabled to submit to English readers, will, I believe, admirably meet that want." We also believe that there are many to whom it will be a boon; and therefore, notwithstanding the title, which is of the "catchpenny" sort, and notwithstanding the tone, which is slightly acrimonious, we commend it to their notice.

The Life and Lessons of Our Lord. By Dr. Cumming. (1 vol. John F. Shaw and Co.) Very many persons are under the impression that the best record of the "life and lessons of our Lord" is that to be found in the Gospels written by the four Evangelists, that it needs little comment and little alteration of language, and that it certainly is likely to suffer from dilution and an intermixture of platitudes; but, on the other hand, Dr. Cumming is said to have a large following who prefer his dilution to the unadulterated Bible, just as they prefer his theory of bee-keeping to that of scientific bee-masters. Although, then, there may be no few who consider that even an uninspired prophet might have been moved by the story of the marriage in Cana of Galilee to an utterance somewhat less tame than (p. 64) "the wines of that country and era were not so strongly alcoholic as ours unfortunately are," and that it smacks of a mercenary if not of a profane spirit to put forward the consideration that (p. 94) "no man loses by companionship with the Son of God;" yet multitudes will very likely think a prize is within their reach when they can obtain a book containing "the life and lessons of our Lord unfolded" by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. For our own part, we would rather recommend the volume on the score of its illustrations, which are numerous and—especially the coloured ones—effective.

Fifty Famous Women. (1 vol. Ward and Lock.) Why the famous women should be limited to or extended to fifty does not transpire. Forty would have better suited the size of the book; would have given an opportunity for a little more information (which is, as matters stand, open to a charge of meagreness) about each heroine; and would have equally well served the purposes of alliteration. Indeed we should have thought that the compiler, being in an alliterative vein, would have fastened greedily upon a title so striking as "forty famous females," seeing that the number forty is familiar to the public from the story of the "Forty Thieves," and that in point of alliteration there consecutive 'f's are a great consideration. The compiler of the work has studied no discernible law of arrangement, has been influenced by no apparent principle of selection, and has abstained from startling the reader by the advancement of new theories or the discoveries of new facts. Nevertheless, the compilation will be found, by those who have not already a general knowledge of that which it contains, sufficiently readable, sufficiently entertaining, and not entirely uninstructive.

Down in Tennessee. By Edmund Kirke. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The writer, in May, 1863, set out from it is not easy to discover whence, but probably New York, to visit the South-west. More than a year later he went to Richmond, where he had an interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis. The book makes one smile and sigh alternately. It is full of anecdotes, amusing, and distressing of the American civil war, and it gives but little hope of an early end of the wearisome strife. The writer concludes:—"There can be no peace so long as Mr. Davis controls the South. Ignoring slavery, he himself

states the issue—the only issue with him—union or disunion. That is it. We must conquer or be conquered. We can negotiate only with the bayonet. We can have peace only by putting forth all our strength, crushing the Southern armies, and overthrowing the Southern Government." It was in July, 1864, that the writer and Colonel Jaques had audience of Mr. Davis, and peace seems still as distant as it was then.

Every Day Papers. By Andrew Halliday. (2 vols. Tinsley.) Some of these papers have already received the stamp of approbation in a very satisfactory manner, and one of them, called "My Account with her Majesty," has been remarkably honoured. Of it Mr. Halliday says, it "has been published, by permission of Mr. Charles Dickens, as a penny tract, and also in the *British Workman;* by which means, I am assured, it has reached the hands of nearly half a million of working men. This paper has also had the honour of being printed in slips and distributed among the Post-Office savings banks throughout the country, for the information and encouragement of depositors." The articles are, for the most part, of the light and pleasant order of literature, and those which we have read are likely to amuse the average reader, for the majority of people find life heavy enough, and do not quarrel with literature on the ground of its lightness.

Our Eternal Homes. By a Bible Student. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) The feelings which prompted this book and the spirit in which it was written are worthy of all praise, but its subject is a dangerous one to meddle with. Not only is one liable to fall into mysticism and its attendant extravagances, but one is tempted to enter upon an unauthorised exposition of the Almighty's intentions. It must not be concluded from these observations that the writer is very mystical or very dogmatical; but there seems to be in the book an inclination to peer further into divine mysteries than we are justified in doing by the glimpses which have been vouchsafed to us by revelation. The guardianship of angels, the proximity to us of the departed, the nature of heaven, the adolescence of children after death, and kindred matters are topics which, in our humble opinion, it were better to treasure up in the heart with holy awe and silent hopefulness, than to make the subjects of discussion and speculation, however comfortable and consoling a theory it may be possible to establish.

The Master of Marton. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) It is not often that one falls in with a story so nicely written, so true to nature in its descriptions of scenery and character, and so accurate in its reflection of those deep feelings the current of which is still in proportion to their depth as the "Master of Marton" appears to us to be. Janet and Jessie are charming girls; and, though it gives the reader an unpleasant shock to see widowhood after four short months of marriage rather welcomed as a boon than mourned as a calamity by the former, we are forced to acknowledge that her conduct was natural. The sketches of women are better than those of men; but even the men are ably sketched; the blacksmith and his son especially are good conceptions finely executed. The author probably had no intention of imitating, but the heading of one of the chapters, "Was it a lie?" is unhappily chosen, as it reminds one forcibly of the "Was it not a lie?" which Mr. Millais's pencil has impressed for ever upon the memory of all who are acquainted with Mr. Trollope's sweet character, Lucy Robarts.

Crusoe's Island. By J. Ross Browne. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A profusely-illustrated book of travel and adventure, anecdote and autobiography. The "narrative dates as far back as the early part of the year 1849," and the last date in the book is, so far as we can discover, January, 1861, so that the reader may expect to find the experiences of at least twelve years' rough life recorded. There is a glut of entertainment derived from sketches of life in Juan Fernandez, California, and Washoe; but the title seems to be a misnomer, seeing that the author confesses (p. 169) "that Robinson Crusoe was not wrecked on the island of Juan Fernandez. In all probability he never saw that island."

Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland. By William Allingham. (1 vol. Macmillan and Co.) A poem in twelve chapters of rhyming tens is a singular vehicle whereby to convey to public notice one's ideas, social and political, upon "every-day Irish affairs;" nevertheless, the author has managed to display considerable poetical execution in the performance of his difficult task. There is no lack of graphic and elegant description; there is good store of generous sentiment; and there is touching pathos, not unenhanced by the use of the expressive Irish phraseology.

Essentials of Spelling. By E. Jones, B.A. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) Although it is no longer "a way we have in the army" to spell "struggle" with three "gs," correct spelling has by no means attained universal adoption. Memory is the handmaid of spelling; and practice of eye in reading, of ear in hearing, of hand in writing, and of voice in speaking is the proper nourishment of memory. To this fact Mr. Jones is fully alive; his little book is wrought with due regard thereto; and when we say that the manual has received the commendation of Professor Max Müller, it will be acknowledged that it has no need of commendation from us.

MUSIC.

The operatic proceedings at our two great theatres are barren of interest. At Covent Garden Macfarren's "Helvellyn" continues to draw good houses; and the same thing may be said of Gounod's "Faust," at Her Majesty's Theatre. A little more activity in the production of novelty would be desirable at both houses.

M. Aguilar's third matinée of pianoforte music took place at his house on Thursday week, and was numerously and fashionably attended, as usual. The programme, besides masterpieces of Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, included several of Mr. Aguilar's compositions, particularly his Sonata in G, "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Birds at Sunset," and "La Danse des Lutins," all of which excited much interest. He was assisted by Miss Aguilar, his daughter, a young pianist of the highest promise.

St. Martin's Hall, in Long-acre, so well known to the musical world during its occupation by Mr. Hullah, after having been closed to the public ever since the disastrous fire about four years ago, is now about to be reopened for one of the purposes for which it was originally built—the teaching of elementary singing classes—under the direction of Mr. Constantine. This gentleman was associated with Mr. Hullah for many years as his assistant, and, on Mr. Hullah's retirement from public teaching, succeeded him in the directorship of the classes, both elementary and advanced, then carried on at the Music Hall in Store-street. Mr. Constantine personally gave the last lesson in St. Martin's Hall before the fire.

The London Choral Union, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., gave a complimentary benefit concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to Mr. W. H. Adams, the able accompanyist to the society. The concert was in all respects an admirable entertainment, and attracted a large and highly musical audience. The selection, among other excellent works, included the whole of Benedict's cantata, "Undine," composed for and first produced at the Norwich Musical Festival, and now performed by Miss Banks, Mr. Gwynne, Miss Palmer Lisle, and Mr. L. Thomas; Schubert's celebrated song, "The Wanderer," sung by Mr. Thomas; Gounod's favourite chorus, "The Kermesse," from "Faust;" Sterndale Bennett's fine trio from "The May Queen," sung by Miss Eliza Hughes, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas; and a new composition of much interest, the 121st Psalm, by H. Matthison-Hansen, organist of the cathedral of Roskilde, in Denmark, now performed for the first time in this country. Mr. Adams performed Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," showing himself to be a pianist of a high order; and a beautiful song, "The Dream," and a masterly part-song, "The Brooklet," both from his pen, were among the most attractive features of the concert. The former was sung by Mr. Montem Smith with great taste and feeling, and the latter by the members of the society with much delicacy and effect, and both were warmly applauded. Altogether, the concert was as successful as it was excellent.

The Dusseldorf journals, in their notices of the concerts of the Instrumental-Verein of that city, speak in high terms of two works by our countryman Mr. W. G. Cusins—his overture to "King Lear" and his scherzo entitled "Queen Mab." In regard to the former, we quote from the *Dusseldorf Zeitung* the following passage, which contains in few words a sound view of an important critical question:—"The concert of the Instrumental-Verein last evening introduced to us two new and interesting compositions by a young English musician, Mr. Cusins, private organist to the Queen of England. The greater and more important of these is an overture to 'King Lear,' which evinces a decided talent for orchestral writing. Mr. Cusins understands the instruments and avails himself of their properties in an able and effective manner. The melodies are often happy, but do not exhibit absolute originality. Perhaps, wishing it, or being even conscious of it, the composer leans towards previous models. He does not copy them, but writes in their spirit; and, under the aspect of his *motivi*, the features of some good old friend smile upon us. We do not find fault with this. Nothing is more hateful than forced originality, and it is better a thousand times to follow some good old type than to strain after originality by unnatural means. True originality soon works itself to the front; and, to quote a great example, ought we to reproach the illustrious Beethoven for having in his younger days written quartets in the style of father Haydn? Mr. Cusins possesses decided talent, and the numerous assemblage, who listened with interest to the general excellent performance of our Instrumental-Verein, recognised it doubly in the case of the foreign visitor." The success of this overture has induced Herr Kochner, the chef d'orchestre, to bring it forward at one of the earliest Sunday Popular Concerts.

Mr. Balfe has left London for Paris, where he is to spend the winter.

Mdlle. Lucca, whose abrupt departure from London last season excited so much surprise among the *habitués* of the Royal Italian Opera, has entered into a re-engagement with Mr. Gye for next season.

Mr. Benedict, who is a native of Stutgard, has received from the King of Wirtemberg the decoration of the Grand Order of the Crown, an honour rarely bestowed and highly prized.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedietta, entitled "The Wilful Ward," was produced at the Strand on Monday. It is from the pen of Mr. J. P. Wooler, and is evidently intended to show the talents of the new actress, Milly Palmer, in an original character. The young lady has to get rid of a lover, and uses coaxing and vituperation for the purpose in vain. Her guardian insists and her lover persists. She then makes the removal of her suitor's moustache the condition of her compliance. He refuses, of course, and the capricious beauty triumphs. Mr. Turner and Mr. Belford, as the father and the fop, greatly aided the heroine in her efforts to please, and the new drama provoked much laughter.

An original musical drama has been produced at the St. James's. It is entitled "The Baronet Abroad and the Rustic Prima Donna." The Baronet is represented by Mr. Frank Matthews, and the Prima Donna by Miss Roden, who has been especially engaged for the occasion. This operatic melodrama, which has proved successful, is from the pen of Mr. Lennox Horne, the author of "Two Heads Are Better Than One." It is really interesting. The scene lies on the shores of Normandy, where Sir Fitful Green lives in a retired manner, as the tenant of a cottage, the landlord of which, Loup Garou (Mr. Johnstone), is a smuggler. Having determined on the Baronet's murder, Garou provides him with a servant in the person of Suzette, the daughter of an old musician, who is poor and indebted to him; but she dislikes the employment, and seeks to disgust her master by perpetually singing. She is, in fact, in love with a young farmer, whose company she, of course, prefers. Accordingly, she replies to all Sir Fitful's questions in music, treating him to snatches of song from the great masters, including Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, and Verdi, with which he is so far from being pleased that he dismisses her in a fury. The young farmer, however, interferes, having learned Garou's intention, and prevents the assassination. The smuggler has contrived a mechanical invention for the destruction of his victims: the top of the bed descends and crushes them while they sleep. Also, to remove suspicion, Garou places a phial of laudanum by the bedside. The trick is defeated by Suzette removing the Baronet while the machinery is descending. Miss Roden, though yet in her novitiate, showed much talent, and pleased her audience by the sweetness of her voice. A new composition by Virginia Gabriel is introduced into the action, and obtained an encore; while a finale supplied by Mr. Ernest Gaston, in which Miss Roden is assisted by a chorus, proved effective.

Mr. Boucicault, we find, has produced a new Irish drama, entitled "Arrah-na-Pogue; or, the Wicklow Wedding," which has been performed in Dublin, at the Theatre Royal. It has been got up in great style, the scenery painted by Mr. Lloyd, and the dances arranged by Mr. Oscar Byrne. Among the performers were Mr. Emery, Mr. John Brougham, and Mrs. Buckingham White, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault themselves. The prices were doubled. The story, as we have seen it stated, appears to be full of interest; but we must await its performance in London before committing ourselves to an opinion on its merits.

A church of the Russian-Greek rite has been consecrated at Vevey, in Switzerland.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Kent as Consul at St John's, Newfoundland, for the King of Denmark; and of Mr. Henry Haughton as Consul at Otago for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

The Hon. Mr. Scarlett, lately Minister at the Court of Athens, has been appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico.

The *Malta Observer* announces the death, on the 29th ult., of Mgr. Publio de Conti Sant, late Archbishop of Rhodes and Bishop of Malta, at the age of eighty-five.

The Government emigrant-ship Hannah More, 1129 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, sailed from Birkenhead on the 13th inst., for Brisbane, Queensland, with 371 emigrants, under the care of Mr. J. C. Sanger, M.D., surgeon superintendent.

An Egyptian Government Loan is announced for £5,704,200 at 7 per cent, the price of issue being 93, with interest from the 1st of October last. It is authorised by the Sultan, and is redeemable in fifteen years by means of an accumulating sinking fund by half-yearly drawings.

General Garibaldi has accepted the yacht Princess Olga, presented to him by various friends in England and Scotland. The Princess Olga sailed from Cowes on the 25th of October, and arrived all safe at St. Roques, eight miles from Gibraltar, on the 8th inst. She sailed the next morning for Caprera.

The National Life-boat Institution has forwarded a new life-boat to Valentia, on the coast of Kerry. The whole cost of the establishment, amounting to £508, has been defrayed by a lady resident in Berkshire. All the life-boats, numbering twenty-three, on the Irish coast belong to the National Life-boat Institution.

On the night of the 5th inst. a terrible storm burst on the Prussian coast in the Baltic, and also raged far out at sea. Accounts from all the ports along the coast state that an immense amount of damage was done by the overflow of the sea into the streets and houses, and by the washing away of the land. Several coasting vessels were stranded, and others received much injury, but the loss of life was not great.

The great festival which is celebrated at Bristol on the natal day of Colston, to whom the old city owes some of its noblest charities, was celebrated on Monday. The principal societies which dine together are the Anchor, the Grateful, and the Dolphin. The proceedings at the Anchor were rendered additionally interesting by the presence of Mr. Berkeley, one of its representatives, and Sir Morton Peto, who intends to come forward in the place of Mr. Langton, who will retire at the next election in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Fremantle, the Conservative candidate, and Sir Stafford Northcote, were present at the Dolphin dinner. The following were the collections at the dinners:—Anchor (Liberal), £641 10s.; Dolphin (Conservative), £503 16s. 9d; Grateful (neutral), £760: total, £1905 6s. 9d. In 1863 the total was £1740; and in 1862, £1665.

The entire length of the Atlantic Telegraph will be 2300 miles. There are seven copper wires to form the conductor, so that there is 16,000 miles of copper wire. Every portion of this copper wire is subjected to electrical tests to ascertain its quality for conduction before it is allowed to be worked up. The next stage is to coat these wires with eight successive coats of the insulating material, equal to an aggregate length of 18,400 miles. This core is next covered with jute wound round it from ten strands, making 23,000 miles of jute yarn. Then comes the outer coating formed of the ten covered iron wires. The iron wire itself is 23,000 miles in length, and each wire is covered separately with five strands of tarred hemp, 135,000 miles of the latter being required, making together an aggregate length of material employed of 215,500 miles.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Shrewsbury has been far more attractive than Tattersall's this week; and it is now quite "the hay and corn meeting," as they were wont to call the Houghton. It is hardly on the cards that J. Grimshaw, who won seven races on the first two days at Shrewsbury, will reach Fordham's 1862 winning total of 166, although he is far enough ahead of him for '64. A gallant master of hounds has had to pay £10 and costs for the luxury of taking vengeance on a Welsher; and a novelist has devoted himself, "without reserve," to a nobleman, and endeavoured to prove one of our most respectable trainers a poisoner. Donnybrook, whose shambling way of going to the Cambridgeshire post did not comport with his place at the finish, overset the most inveterate of 6 to 4 certainties by not being "in the hunt" at all for the Liverpool Cup (or tazza with silver-frosted horses), which Mr. Jackson has borne off with such pleasure to Rawcliffe. Thirty-nine items were put down for the Shrewsbury four days. The Queen's Plate brought out eight runners; and Dr. Syntax, who received 6 lb. for his two years, ran the three miles with immense gameness, and beat Oldminster by a neck. Cambuscan gave Catalogue 36 lb. easily in the Newport Gold Cup; but it is a degenerate state of things that does not allow good horses to be thrown up by the end of October; and it is strange that the Master of the Horse will encourage it by granting Queen's plates.

On dit that Asteroid will not be sent to the stud yet. Macaroni is advertised at Hooton next season for thirty subscriptions at 30 gs. Sawcutter is to be sold for £1000; Hadji for £800; and so is The Lawyer, bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, and, as the old Baronet observed when he went to meet him after winning at Doncaster, "one of those rare things, an honest lawyer." He is the winner of twenty-nine races, and the holder of three whips and two cups, and priced at £1200. Johnny Armstrong is also for sale, and so is his own brother to Ely.

The November entries have done well; but there seems a falling off in some races, where the horses are entered as foals. Earl Stamford has been very bountiful in his nominations; and the subscribers to the leading two-year-old stakes at Epsom, Newmarket, Stockbridge, Lewes, Stockton, &c., vary from sixty-two to forty-two. The Champagne at Doncaster Autumn, and the Hopeful at Doncaster Spring, have forty-nine and fifty-three respectively. Mr. Henry Moore has been re-elected Mayor of this northern racing metropolis. His Worship and Mr. Forster were again chosen for their ward by an immense majority, which, in the case of the latter especially, quite silenced the insinuations that their prompt action in the stand question this year was distasteful to the burgesses.

The Irish and English turf have both sustained a loss in Mr. Mountford Longfield, who trained with Goodwin at Newmarket. From his appearance, he was known by the name of "Greybeard," and was at the Houghton in perfect health. His death, which took place in a Turkish bath, after a run with the Cork harriers, was most unlooked for. In June he had a narrow escape, as he was all but in the middle of the fatal Ascot collision. He was the owner of Gem of the Sea (who won the Ascot Hunt Cup this year), Caroline, Blarney, and Union Jack, as well as the sire Ivan, the first of the Van Tromps that ever came out, and who lost the St. Leger by a head when the property of Lord Zetland. The deceased gentleman was actively associated with Lord Naas in what some call "the horse revival" in Ireland, and was also a spirited sheep-breeder.

The dry weather has given the foxes a great pull so far, and the fields have been very thin. Kirby Gate was only a shadow of itself, although Melton Mowbray houses and lodgings have been snapped up with almost unequalled zest. The first serious accident of the season has happened to the evergreen Harry Ayris, Lord Fitzhardinge's huntsman, whose horse fell at a leap and, rolling over him, broke his thigh. He is said to be progressing favourably. The Scottish packs, so far as we can hear, are doing as badly as the English. Mr. Waldron Hill finished his otter season two or three weeks ago on the White Adder by killing one of 17 lb., which ran the side of the river a good deal, but was eventually killed in the water, after cutting up the terriers fearfully. This sport has had quite new life put into it on the Border rivers this year.

Lord Binning's brace of dog puppies, Benvenuto and Battledore, both by Scacombe from Bribery, divided a stake at Coquetdale; and his Lordship's Brightness was drawn lame before the decider in another with Mr. Gregson's Clara. King Death came out for the first time since the Waterloo Cup. His running was considered to be very clever; but, as at Altcar, not exactly brilliant. Schweppe was drawn lame, and did not come against him for the run up, and a faulting about her feet made her second best to him when the coursing resolved itself into a show for a silver snuffbox in front of Burradon House. The Brougham meeting was very great in point of weather and sport, and Mr. H. Brougham with his Balsam, and Mr. Milburn with his Westwick and Lady Barnard, were among the luckiest.

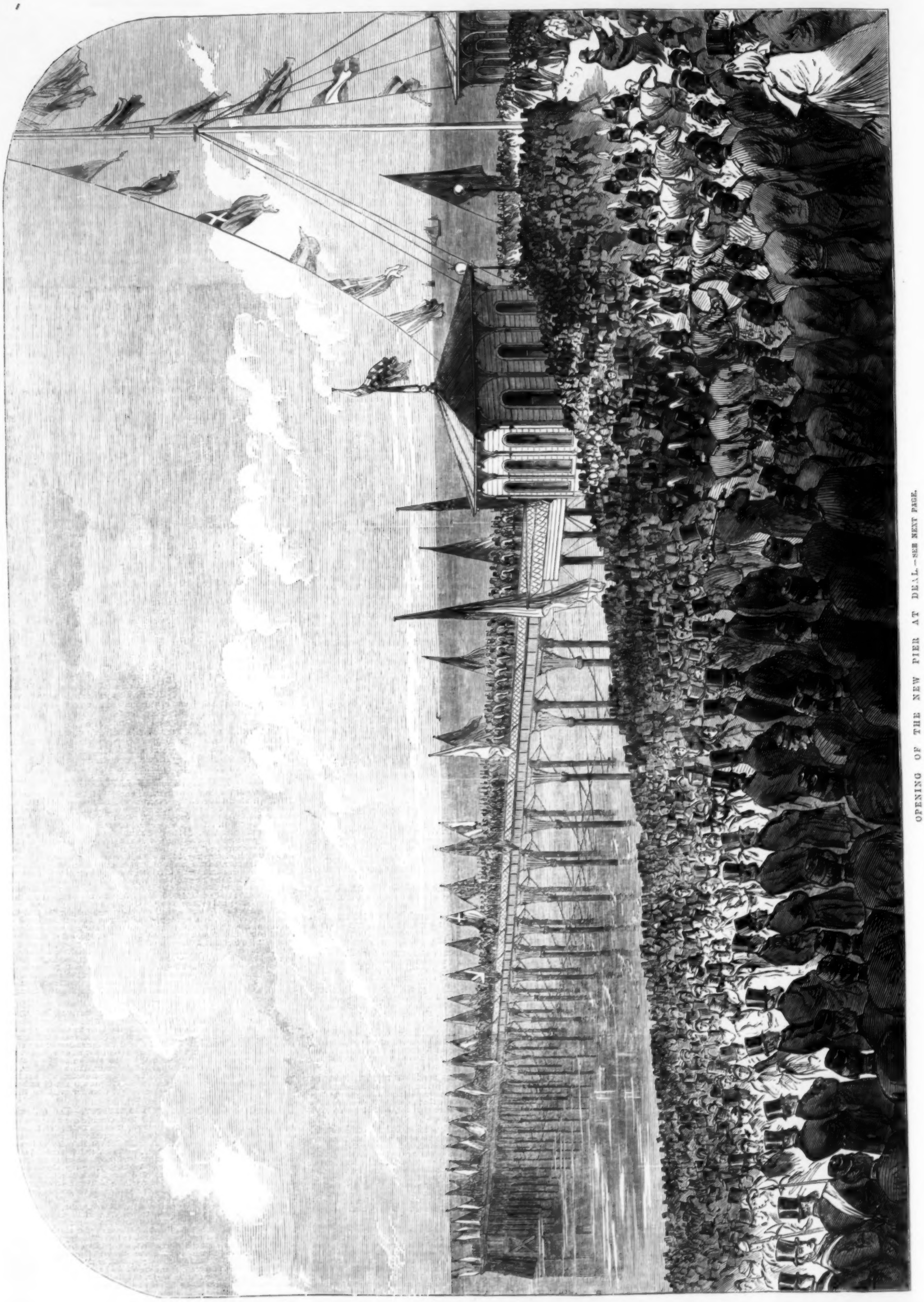
THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Manchester on Monday. The High Sheriff (Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.) presided. The hon. secretary reported that £15 had been received during the past week, and that the balance in the bank was £94,287. On the motion of Mr. Rathbone, seconded by Mr. H. Mason, it was resolved that the weekly committee should meet till the 28th inst., and should then adjourn for three weeks. Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, which stated that on the 5th inst. there was an increase of persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions of 3348. The hon. secretary laid on the table a report from Mr. Corbett, poor-law inspector, on the health of Preston and Ashton, which confirmed the opinion expressed last week that the amount of fever in those places was very small. The following grants were made from the general fund:—Ashton, £1800; Denton and Houghton, £23; Leek and district, £400; Rishton, £40; Todmorden, £20; Tottington, £20; Bacup, £100; Stacksteads, £100; Middleton and Tonge, £50; and Oldham, £1800.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, for the first time since his mayoralty, at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund, when several grants were made to various districts in which the distress is most prevalent. Owing to the approach of winter many local relief committees have resumed their operations; and, to meet the probable emergency, the Mansion House Committee resolved, at their last meeting, held on Nov. 1, to adjourn for a fortnight only, and for the present to meet on the first and third Tuesday in each month until further notice. The total sum received was reported to be £525,000, of which upwards of half a million has been, since the formation of the committee, in March, 1862, distributed amongst 60 local relief committees in the distressed cotton districts.

A mail from the West Coast of Africa arrived last week, bringing some items of intelligence. Commodore Wilmot, in her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, had paid a visit to the Benin River in the early part of September, to enforce payment of the fine imposed by Governor Freeman, of Lagos, last year. The natives refused to meet the Commodore or any of his officers; in consequence of which Commodore Wilmot at once stopped the trade of the river until the original fine, together with an additional thirty puncheons, is paid. The Investigator had not returned from the Niger, but was daily expected, with Dr. Baikie, the African traveller, who has been exploring this river for the last seven years. Smallpox was raging at Accra. Mrs. Blackall, the wife of the Governor, died at Government House, Sierra Leone, on Oct. 1, after a very short illness.

New General Order in Bankruptcy.—The following order, signed by the Lord Chancellor and Commissioners Ayrton and Abrahall, has just been issued:—"From and after the 1st day of December next, numbers 47 and 51 of the rules and orders made in pursuance of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, and dated the 19th day of October, 1852, shall be, and the same are hereby, rescinded, and it is ordered as follows:—1. That thenceforth no messenger or usher of the Court of Bankruptcy in London, or of any district court of bankruptcy, or any clerk or other person employed in any department of either of such courts, shall make any office copy or other copy of any petition, affidavit, order, or other document or proceeding filed in such courts, or of any bill of costs left with the Master or with any registrar thereof for taxation. 2. That in the court in London all office copies of every such petition, affidavit, order, or proceeding aforesaid, and of every such bill of costs aforesaid, shall be made under the direction and control of the chief registrar of the court; and that in the district courts all such office copies shall be made under the direction and control of the respective registrars thereof, and no office copy whatever shall be made or delivered out except on a written requisition by the solicitor or party requiring the same addressed to such chief registrar or other registrar aforesaid. 3. That all office copies shall be made by such persons as the chief registrar or other registrar aforesaid shall appoint, and shall, except as to figures, be fairly written at length, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered out by the person so appointed without any unnecessary delay, and in the order in which they shall have been bespoken, and not more than three halfpence per folio of ninety words shall be charged or paid for any office copy so made and delivered. 4. That no fee shall be allowed for attending to bespeak office copies or for attending to receive the same."



OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT DEAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

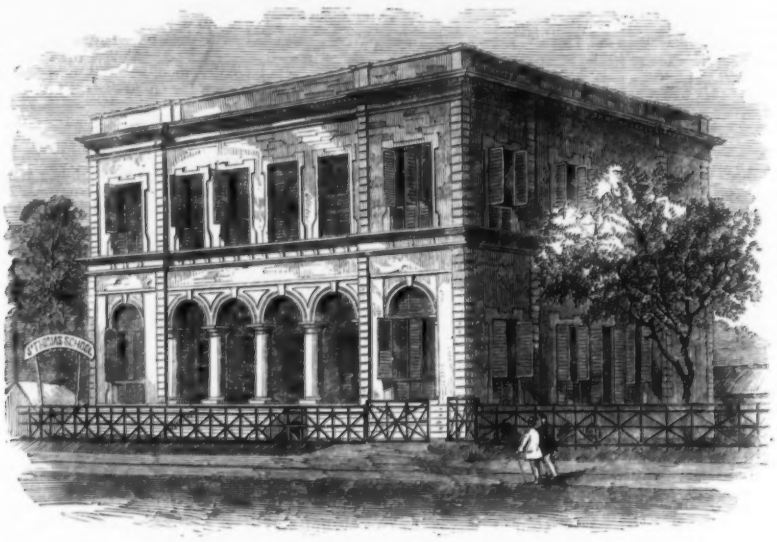
MEMORIAL CHURCH AT FUTTEYGURH, INDIA.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT FUTTEYGURH, INDIA.

FUTTEYGURH is a station in the North-Western Provinces of India, distant about eighty miles from Cawnpore, and, like Cawnpore in the time of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, it fell into the hands of the rebels, when nearly every European in the station was slaughtered. The bodies of many of our unfortunate countrymen were thrown into a well, over which a monument has been erected by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The church, represented by our Engraving, is built within a stone's cast of the well, and forms one of the most conspicuous objects at the station. This church was consecrated on Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. It received the name of All Souls' Church, by which it was designed to keep in memory the circumstance of its erection and the memory of those victims of the massacre of 1857 whose bodies lie so near the church. It holds about 300 people, and has the advantage of being contiguous to the soldiers' barracks. The present Chaplain is the Rev. E. Templeman, late of Pembroke College, Oxford.

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL, HOWRAH, CALCUTTA.

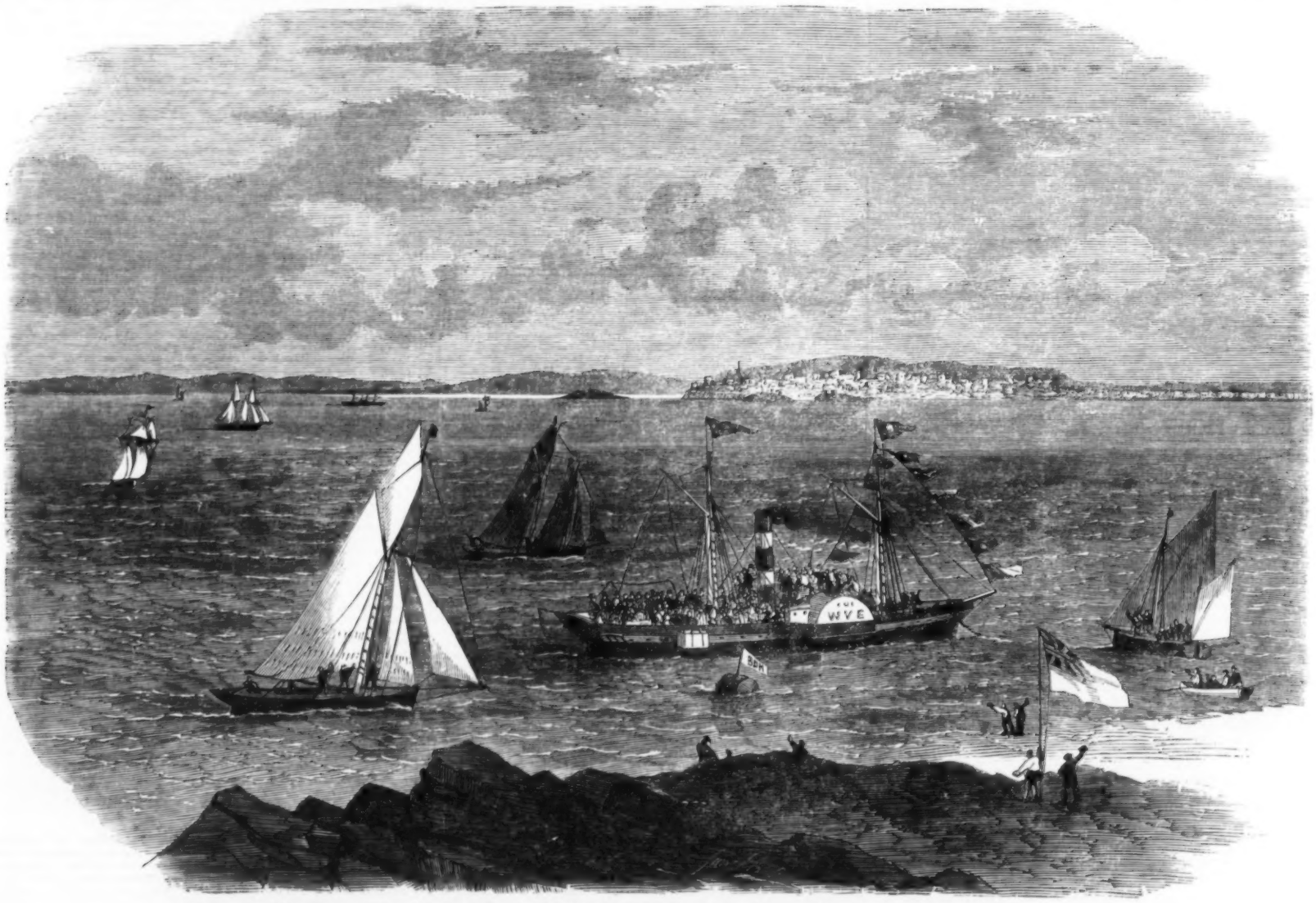
THE town of Howrah, situated on the west bank of the river Hooghly, opposite Calcutta, is the terminus of the great East Indian Railway, which is now open from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of about 1000 miles. At Howrah, too, are situated the principal docks, in which the numerous ships in the port are received and repaired. There are several other large industrial establishments, such as iron foundries, flour-mills, rope-factories, distilleries, cotton-screws, coal-depôts, and salt-warehouses, in addition to the extensive workshops for the erection and repair of railway locomotive engines and carriages. To superintend and carry on these various establishments a considerable number of European artisans and engineers are employed, and the Anglo-Indian population of Howrah has been variously estimated at from 800 to 1000. It is the custom in India for the higher classes of the civil and military officers of Government, as well as for the more wealthy members of the mercantile community, to send their children to England for education as soon as they are of a proper age; but, as this system is a highly expensive one, it is evident that the middle and lower classes of English and East Indian parents must have their children educated in India, if at all. When the able and zealous prelate, Dr. Cotton (formerly Head Master of Marlborough School), who now rules over the diocese of Calcutta, was first appointed to that see, in 1858, one of his earliest cares was to organise a scheme of education for the children of those English and East Indian parents who were not able to afford the expense of sending them to the hills or to Europe for their education. St. Thomas's School, Howrah, which was opened by the Bishop of Calcutta on the 11th of August last, is one of the earliest fruits of Bishop Cotton's Anglo-Indian educational scheme. The building as it stands, including the sum of 8000 rupees (£800), the cost of the site, has cost altogether 33,000 rupees (£3300). Half this sum was raised by public subscription, and principally from the profits of a fancy bazaar which was held on the Howrah Green, on New-Year's Day, 1863; the other half was contributed by Government. The building is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, and is pleasantly situated opposite the Howrah Green, on the Grand Trunk road. It consists of two large school-rooms—one above and one below, for girls and boys respectively, each 60 ft. long by 25 ft. broad, with smaller rooms at the back for the residence of the teachers, and a verandah in front. The school, which has hitherto, since its establishment in 1861 by the Chaplain (the Rev. W. Spencer), been held in rooms hired for the purpose, has generally an average of about fifty children under instruction. The school is supported partly by public subscription, partly by school fees, and partly by a Government grant in aid. The schoolmaster was himself educated in Bishop's College, Calcutta, and the schoolmistress has lately been sent out from England. The entire school is under the superintendence of the Chaplain of Howrah.



ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL, HOWRAH, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PIER AT DEAL.

WE present a View of the opening of the New Pier at Deal on Tuesday week. There was a great concourse of spectators around the flagstaff at the pier-head to witness this ceremony, which was performed by Mrs. Hugessen, wife of the borough member, who had himself, in April, 1863, inaugurated the commencement of the work. The lady took her seat in a chair which was placed on a truck and drawn along the tramway to the end of the pier. She then declared the pier opened, and congratulated the Deal and Walmer Pier Company, as well as the town of Deal, upon the completion of this useful structure.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF BREAN DOWN BREAKWATER, WESTON-SUPER-MARE. - SEE NEXT PAGE

There was afterwards a banquet at the New Assembly Room. Mr. John Attwell, chairman of the company, presided; and among the guests was Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, besides the county and borough members. Lord Clarence Paget highly commended the erection of this pier to give a readier access to the shore from the Downs roadstead, and hinted that if the charges were not too exorbitant the Government might be disposed to use the Deal pier for the embarkation of troops. It is expected that this accommodation will induce many persons to land at Deal from ships passing up the Channel. The pier was designed by Mr. Eugenius Birch, engineer of the pier at Blackpool. It has been constructed, under his superintendence, in a most satisfactory manner, by Messrs. R. Laidlaw, contractors, of Glasgow. The pier is constructed of wrought and cast iron, and is supported upon cast-iron columns, which are screwed into the ground. The pier is 1100 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, and runs into 10 ft. water at low-water spring tides. It has seat accommodation along its entire length, and in the centre is a tramway for conveying goods and luggage, while ample means are provided for landing and embarking at any part.

BREAN DOWN HARBOUR, IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

THE foundation-stone of the proposed breakwater of Brean Down Harbour, Weston-super-Mare, was laid, as we mentioned last week, on Saturday, the 5th inst., by Lady Eardley Wilmot, wife of Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, the chairman of the Brean Down Harbour Company. We have engraved a View of the scene at the moment when the stone was lowered from the little steam-boat the Wye, on board which a company of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled. The immersion of this stone took place at a distance of some hundred yards from the shore, in about 70 ft. of water. It was greeted with loud cheering by a multitude of people on land, as well as by those afloat in the numerous boats which hovered around. Flags were hoisted, a salute of cannon was fired, and a band of music on board the Wye struck up a triumphant strain. Lady Eardley Wilmot then read an appropriate address, and the stone was left with a buoy moored above the spot where it lies. The steam-boat cruised for an hour along the coast between the western end of Brean Down and the isle of Steep Holm, after which its passengers were landed at Weston-super-Mare. An elegant déjeûner was served in the Townhall, where toasts were drunk and speeches were delivered congratulating the promoters of this enterprise upon its favourable commencement that morning. The want of a harbour of refuge, if not of a commercial port and packet station, in this part of the Bristol Channel has long been acknowledged. The site of Brean Down Harbour seems to be well adapted for the purpose. It is sheltered by a vast natural promontory stretching a mile and a half into the sea, and has never less than three fathoms of water at low spring tides. The Government have announced their intention to erect a powerful battery of artillery on Brean Down, with corresponding fortifications on the Steep and Flat Holms, which are about three miles distant; and these, with a battery at Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, will effectually protect the entrance to the Severn.

AUSTRALIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 26.—The European July mails were delivered in Melbourne this month one day before contract time, the Bombay having arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 8th inst.

We are in the heat of a general election; but, notwithstanding the universality of the suffrage, the event causes the least possible excitement. The newspapers are fuller than usual of advertisements, and meaningless hustings speeches occupy the space which might be more advantageously filled. Beyond this there is nothing to mark the political crisis. The nominations for the first batch of elections took place on the 22nd inst., and already six members to the new Parliament have been returned, the Chief Secretary (Mr. M'Culloch) being one of the unopposed candidates. The existing Ministry have character and ability to recommend them; but their policy, especially upon the land question, is so vague and undecided that, although there is every probability of their meeting the House with a majority of supporters, there is little doubt that their tenor of office will be of short duration. The bulk of the members of the defunct Parliament are candidates for fresh Legislative honours—a circumstance that leads to the conclusion that politics, directly or indirectly, must be a paying game, especially when it is borne in mind that not a few of the aspirants to membership in our local St. Stephens have not a shilling to bless themselves with.

The final answer of Mr. Cardwell to our oft-repeated remonstrances against the continuance of the infliction of the curse of convictism upon us has but stimulated the anti-transportation movement. Meetings, at which strongly-worded resolutions have been passed, have been held all over the country; and in Ballarat, the most important of our gold-field townships, a woman's petition to the Queen on the subject has been numerously signed. In Melbourne a number of influential and wealthy gentlemen have formed themselves into a society, the object of which is to pay the passage to England of such expired convicts as choose to avail themselves of this chance of returning. The society has undertaken to raise £4000 a year for this object; and I am in a position to state that, already, some villains of the worst description have been assisted homewards with the funds of the association, which has its staff of officers and well-organised appliances in full swing. The existence and operations of such a society may be wise or unwise; with that I have nothing to do. I simply state the fact.

The misunderstanding between Victoria and New South Wales on the question of border customs has assumed a serious aspect, so much so that, were we independent nations instead of being, as we are, offshoots of England, we should at this moment have been glorying in all the excitement of an international warfare. Blows have not actually been struck, but something very little short of that extremity has been accomplished. The matter is in a nutshell; but, simple and easily settled as it may be, the probability is that it will have to be referred to the Privy Council for decision. New South Wales claims the power of interrupting Victorian commerce on the river Murray, although the vessels employed may be Victorian, and proceeding from one Victorian port to another, with goods on board for which duties have been paid to the Victorian Government. This claim will not, of course, be conceded by this colony, which has a staff of officers on the scene to protect its interests. Since the appearance of a few really effective Victorian policemen on its borders, New South Wales has, it is said, somewhat modified its tone; so that, after all, the affair may end in the peaceful triumph of Victoria.

A home has at length been found for the young salmon in a tributary of the Yarra, about forty miles from Melbourne. A tank was prepared for the conveyance of the young fishes from town to their new abode; and, although the road is one of the roughest imaginable, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ramsbottom the little strangers were safely lodged in the stream, where, it is to be hoped, after escaping the dangers of the deep, they will be found after many days. So far the experiment has been an eminent success.

The Lincolnshire arrived the other day with a consignment of birds, hares, &c., for the Acclimatisation Society. The importation includes seven nightingales—a present from Miss Burdett Coutts.

The penny savings-bank movement has taken deep root in and about Melbourne, there having been established within the last few months a considerable number of those useful institutions.

Miss Grace Egerton (Mrs. Case) and her husband have been very successful with their entertainment entitled "A Drawing-room to Let." Every night the Polytechnic Institution, where the entertainment is given, is filled to overflowing. Lady Don continues to attract large houses at the Haymarket; and the Royal is always tolerably well filled.

Never, perhaps, were the mining prospects of the colony in a healthier state than they are at present. Confidence on the part of capitalists seems to have revived—large amounts being now readily invested in this description of enterprise.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Sept. 26.—Government have been defeated on their policy on the pastural leases question by a majority of six. When the valuation of the runs is completed, which will not be before January next, the reconsideration of the matter will be attempted in another shape.

The cereal exports from this colony from the beginning of the year till the present time are double in value what they were during the corresponding period of last year, the total value for this year being £1,201,274.

The returns from the copper-mines continue very satisfactory.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Sept. 26.—The commercial and other news from this colony is unimportant. The Northern, with the mails for Europe, takes with her 149,841 sovereigns and 2548 ounces of gold.

Tenders have been accepted for the completion of Penrith Viaduct.

The construction of a railway from Macquarie River to Bulli, in order to open up a new coal district, has been discussed and urged upon the Government.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Jordan, the Immigration Commissioner, proceeds to England by the outgoing mail, to resume his duties as agent-general for Queensland.

The Peak Down mining news is reported as encouraging; but, in the absence of positive results, little reliance can be placed upon the mining intelligence from the remote regions of Queensland.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

The Right Hon. Sir North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of Stair, Viscount of Stair and Dalrymple, Baron Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Oxenfoord of Cousland, in the county of Edinburgh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, whose death took place, on the 9th inst., at Oxenfoord Castle, his seat, near Edinburgh, was (by his wife, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Thomas Hamilton Macgill, Esq., of Fala and Oxenfoord), the second son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., fourth Baronet of Cousland, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland." He was born in 1776, and when young was well known in Midlothian as Mr. North Dalrymple, of Fordel, and was popular as taking an active part in politics on the liberal side, especially when the county was successfully contested, in 1832, by his elder brother, Sir John Dalrymple, subsequently eighth Earl of Stair. He was through life a man of much acuteness, and was remarkable for his amiability, for his faithfulness to party, and his kindness to friends. He owned some of the most valuable landed possessions in Scotland, and was the largest landowner in Midlothian, if not in Wigtonshire also; and, besides his possessions in these counties, he held valuable properties in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. He succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his elder brother, John Hamilton, the eighth Earl of Stair, Jan. 10, 1853. His Lordship married, first, in 1817, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Penny, Esq., of Arrad, in the county of Lancaster, and by her (who died April 22, 1828), had a son, his successor, and four daughters, three of whom are married—viz., Lady Anne Dick-Lauder, Lady Agnes Nisbett, and Lady Margaret Penny Maconochie-Welwood of Garvoch. The Earl married, secondly, Martha Willett, second daughter of Colonel George Dalrymple, by whom he had another son, the Hon. George Grey Dalrymple. The Earl's three married sisters were Elizabeth, who was wife of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and left six sons and five daughters; Jane, who was wife of William Horsman, Esq., and left a son, the Right Hon. William Horsman, M.P., and a daughter, Mary Anne, married to Edwin Sandys Bain, of Livelands, in the county of Stirling, Serjeant-at-Law; and Martha, who was wife of Lieutenant Thomas Sampson, who was killed at the capture of Java in 1811. The Earl is succeeded by his elder son, John, Viscount Dalrymple, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Wigtonshire, now tenth Earl of Stair, who was born in 1819, and married, in 1846, Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of Augustin, Duc de Coigny, and granddaughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., and has four sons and four daughters. The Dalrymples, Earls of Stair, are one of the oldest families in the realm of Scotland. The first Viscount Stair was an eminent lawyer, whom Cromwell made a Lord of Session, and whom Charles I., confirming him as such, created a Baronet and a Peer. His son was made Earl of Stair in 1703, and was father of the famous John, second Earl of Stair, K.T., a Field Marshal with Marlborough, and a diplomatist of consummate ability, especially as Ambassador at Paris. The Earl of Stair just deceased was a direct descendant of the first Viscount, and his brother and immediate predecessor obtained (with limitation to him), in 1841, the barony of Oxenfoord, which, being a peerage of the United Kingdom, gives the Earls of Stair a seat in the House of Lords.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ.

Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, in the county of Norfolk, the head and representative of the ancient and time-honoured family of Gurney, who died, on the 9th inst., at his seat, Keswick, near Norwich, was a gentleman of princely wealth and of a princely disposition, being known far and wide for his great acts of charity and munificence. He was of high standing and influence in Norfolk, but had for some time, from failing health, lived there in complete retirement. He was the elder and the only son, by his first wife, Agatha, daughter and heiress of David Barclay, Esq., of Youngsbury, Herts, of Richard Gurney, Esq., of Keswick. He was born on Jan. 19, 1775. He was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury in 1812, and for Newtown, Hants, in 1816, and six successive Parliaments. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1835. Mr. Gurney was a man of mark in the House of Commons, and his opinion was especially looked to on matters of trade and finance. Besides his estates of inheritance, Mr. Gurney is said to have possessed a fortune estimated roughly at £2,000,000 (he was a partner in the great brewing firm of Barclay and Perkins). Mr. Gurney through life displayed an almost boundless liberality; appeals made to him for aid or for any reasonable purpose of charity were seldom, if ever, unattended to. The good that he did and the relief he afforded, silently, secretly, and surely, were incalculable. His death will cause a void, in his own district particularly, which will not easily—never again, perhaps—be supplied. Mr. Gurney was also a patron of letters and the fine arts; and he himself was known as an author, and was a member of many learned societies. He wrote and published a poem, under the title of "Cupid and Psyche," which was based on a classic work of Apuleius, and which reached a third edition, in 1811. Mr. Gurney married, in 1809, Margaret, daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Ury, Kincardineshire, M.P. for that county, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of James Allardice, Esq., of Allardice, and heiress of line to the Earls of Airth and Menteith. Mr. Gurney leaves no issue, and with his honoured life and lamented death ends a senior branch of that great line of De Gournay, or Gurney, which flourished in Normandy in an age very remote, and came to England with the Conqueror, with whose granddaughter Editha, daughter of Earl Warren, it formed a matrimonial alliance. As crusaders, statesmen, and lawyers, the Gurneys were eminent in the days of the Plantagenet Kings. In more modern times they were distinguished as philanthropists and advocates of religious liberty; and subsequently, as Quakers, their good deeds are historic. The representation of the family now passes to the Gurneys of Earlham, Norfolk, and Upton, Essex, to whom belonged Mrs. Fry, so justly renowned for her active benevolence and her valuable exertions in the cause of prison reform.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, P.C., and Serjeant-at-Law, late one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was a scion of the noble house of Erskine, Earls of Buchan, and was the third son of the famous advocate, orator, and statesman, Thomas, first Lord Erskine, and Lord Chancellor of England, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M.P. He was born March 12, 1788, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1811. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and was advanced to the rank of King's Counsel in 1827; and four years afterwards he was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1839 he was made a Serjeant-at-Law and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Ill-health compelled him to resign his judgeship in 1845. He was also a Commissioner of the Duchy of Cornwall. The right hon. gentleman married, Dec. 10, 1814, Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Henry Trail, Esq., by whom he leaves (with two daughters, Annie and Julia) two sons, Henry Trail Erskine, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Erskine, Rector of Steppingley, Beds. The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine died on the 9th inst. at Bournemouth.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR MONTAGU STOPFORD, K.C.B.

The Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., an Admiral, R.N., who died at Edinburgh, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, was the fourth son of George, third Earl of Courtown, by his wife, Lady Mary Scott, eldest daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, and was uncle of James George Henry, fifth and present Earl of Courtown. He was born on Nov. 11, 1798, and entered the Royal Navy in 1810, on board the flag-ship of his uncle, the late Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, then the naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and the following year was present at the conquest of Java. After being employed in various ships, he joined the Alceste, Captain Murray Maxwell, which conveyed Lord Amherst on his embassy to China, and he was wrecked in that ship in the Strait of Gaspar on his passage home, in 1817. The last command he held as Captain was of the Pique, on the North American and West India station, from 1842 until she was paid off in 1846. For nearly four years he was Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. In January, 1855, he was appointed Admiral-Superintendent at Malta, and took part in the war against Russia in the Black Sea. In recognition of his services during that war he was made a K.C.B., and was named a Commander of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French, and likewise received the Order of the Medjidie. Stopford became a Rear-Admiral in 1853, a Vice-Admiral in 1858, and an Admiral, Nov. 30, 1863. He married twice: first, Aug. 25, 1827, Caroline, second daughter of General Sir Henry Whitmore, K.C.H., and by her (who died in 1851) had two sons, the elder of whom, Major George Montague Stopford, R.E., Knight of the Medjidie, died in 1860, and three daughters—Mary, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, R.A., C.B.; Emily, wife of Captain Nixon, Rifle Brigade; and Annette, wife of her cousin, Captain Stopford. The Admiral married, secondly, Sept. 20, 1853, Lucy, youngest daughter of John Kay, Esq., of the North Charlton, Northumberland, and leaves issue also by her—viz., two sons and two daughters.

*** A Notice and Portrait will be given next week of the eminent political economist Mr. McCulloch, just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. John Thomas Howe Le Mesurier, M.A., late Archdeacon of Malta, was proved in the London Court on the 24th ult., and the personalty in England sworn under £12,000, the executors and trustees nominated being his cousin, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, M.A., perpetual Curate of Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight; together with the testator's sister, Miss Marian Octavia Le Mesurier, and the Rev. David Morton, Rural Dean, Rector of Harleston, and domestic Chaplain to Earl Spencer. The testator was formerly Chaplain to the Forces, and previously of Brazenose College, Oxford; and his will bears date the 12th of May, 1863. The testator died at Bembridge on the 29th of September last. After making several bequests, he leaves the bulk of his property to his said sister Marian, whom he has appointed residuary legatee. The plate which he inherited from his father and grandfather, and the silver salver presented to him by the congregation frequenting Dockyard Chapel, Malta, also the silver epergne presented to him by certain friends on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, are to be held by his said sister during her life, and then given over to his said cousin John Le Mesurier, to whom he has bequeathed a £100 share which he held in King's College, London. To his brother-in-law, John Ludham, of Buenos Ayres (the brother of his late wife) he leaves a legacy of £2000, the interest for his life and the principal to his children. To the following seven institutions charitable bequests are left—viz., The Colonial Bishops' Fund, The Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, for Building and Enlarging Churches; the Additional Curates Aid Society, the Clergy Orphan Society, and the National Society for the Education of the Poor: to each a legacy of £50, free of duty.

The will of General Sir James Hervey Reynett, K.C.B., K.C.H., late of 62, Eaton-square, formerly of Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, was proved in London, on the 7th ult., by the executors, Sir John Kirkland, of Portman-square, and James Campbell, Esq., of Hampton Court. This gallant and distinguished military officer was Colonel of her Majesty's 48th Foot, and was formerly Governor of Jersey. He died at Hampton Court Palace, on the 9th of August last, at the age of seventy-eight. His will was executed in 1856. His wife, Lady Reynett, having a provision under marriage settlement, he has appointed her Ladyship residuary legatee, having left two annuities of about £80 per annum to a sister and a friend at Hanover.

The will of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, was proved in London by the acting executor, William H. Sitwell, Esq., the brother, power being reserved to the testator's nephew, Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, Esq. (the son of the said William H. Sitwell), also an executor, to prove hereafter. The testator died on the 5th of August last, having executed his will on June 20, 1860, which was attested by John Connell and Hugh Hope, both of 3, Princes-street, Westminster. He has left to his said brother William H. Sitwell the whole of his property, having expressly bequeathed to him his personal estate and devised to him the castle and family mansion, together with the landed estates at Barmoor and at Yeavering, both in the county of Northumberland.

The *Edinburgh Courant* gives the following particulars of a number of bequests which have fallen to the local charities of Arbroath and Dundee by the death of the late ex-Provost Johnston and of his wife. To the Dale Cottage Industrial School Mr. Johnston has left £1000; to the Arbroath Infirmary, £1000; to the Female Benevolent School, Park-street, £200; to the Abbey Charity School, £100; to the Arbroath Subscription Library, £50. Besides these legacies by Mr. Johnston himself, those made by his deceased wife now come into force. The largest of them is a bequest of £1500 as a fund, to be called the Forbes Fund, for the relief of destitute widows or old unmarried females in the town of Arbroath. To this legacy by his wife Mr. Johnston has added a further sum of £1500, making in all £3000 as the Forbes Fund. Mrs. Johnston has also left:—To the Arbroath Infirmary, £300; Female Benevolent School, £50; Abbey Church School, £50; Dale Cottage School, £300; Dundee Infirmary, £400; Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, £400; Dundee Orphan Institution, £200. The legacies to Arbroath amount to £6050, and to Dundee £1000. The whole are payable on Whit Sunday next.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE PHOSPHORESCENT LIGHT OF THE CUCUYOS—a coleopterous insect of the genus Pyrophorus, of the family of the Eleterides, very abundant in the intertropical region of America—has been examined by M. Pasteur, by the spectrum apparatus, at the request of the Abbé Moigno, the editor of the *Cosmos*. The Mexican ladies use these insects for ornamental purposes, feeding them with sugar-cane and bathing them carefully two or three times a day. The light proceeding from the two small bodies on the insect's head is sufficiently vivid to give the power of reading in a dark place. M. Pasteur has reported to a meeting of the Academy at Paris that he found the spectrum of this light to be very fine, but continuous, without any appearance of rays; his observations in this respect agreeing with those of M. Gernez, who had previously studied the light of phosphorescent worms by means of the spectroscope without discovering either obscure or brilliant rays. The cucuyos show the same light under the abdomen, between the corslet and the wings. It is probable, as observed by M. Milne Edwards, that the substance susceptible of becoming luminous is spread all over the body. M. E. Blanchard, at the same meeting, insisted on the great interest of researches which might lead to an accurate determination of the structure of the organs or tissues which secrete the phosphorescent matter. In a note in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for 1766 Dr. Bondaroy states that some coleopterous insects of this genus, which had been brought alive to Paris in some old wood, caused great alarm in the Faubourg St. Antoine on their discovery.

THE INFLUENCE OF OZONE ON VEGETATION has been studied by Mr. Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, and the results reported in the *American Journal of Science*. Two sets of experiments were made. In the first, the water with which the seeds came in contact was made to contain those solid substances which are most essential to vegetation. In the second, very pure river water was used. For the first, phosphate of soda, silicate of potash, sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of lime, and sesquichloride of iron were added to water in a proportion such as to be equivalent to three tenths of one per cent of solid matter. In order to afford a just term of comparison, two vessels every way similar were filled with this prepared water, were covered with gauze so that the gauze should rest on the surface of the water, and were placed under bell-glasses resting on glass plates. Wheat and maize grains were placed on this gauze, and beneath one bell-glass was introduced the ozone-generating mixture. On the twelfth day the experiment was terminated. The average height of the wheat plants not exposed to the ozone was ten inches, of those exposed four inches. The effect of the ozone in checking the growth of the roots was very remarkable, especially with the wheat plants. In those not exposed to ozone the roots attained a length equal to about one fourth the height of the stem. In those exposed to it the roots, after starting, almost immediately ceased to grow. The strongest plant attained a height of six inches, and developed six rootlets, averaging only three sixteenths of an inch in length; while those not exposed to ozone had many roots exceeding two inches and a half. As a whole, the roots produced by the plants under the influence of ozone did not exceed one tenth of those produced in its absence from an equal number of healthy seeds. One curious result of the almost total absence of roots was that the wheat plants were scarcely able to sustain themselves in a vertical position; the greater part of them fell over on one side. The flatness of the grains of the maize afforded these plants a better support. The presence of ozone also prevented the usual formation of mould on seeds placed in contact with air and water under a bell-glass.

TWO-HEADED SERPENTS.—In the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History* (U.S.) is an account of two specimens of monstrosity in serpents given by Professor Wyman at a meeting of the society. One of these was a young black snake (Coluber constrictor), which had two complete heads united to a single trunk. The vertebral column was double for a short distance behind the head, and over the same region the transverse black bands usually found in the young of this species were divided lengthwise. The second was a water-adder (Tropidontons sipedon), belonging to the

Massachusetts State Collection. In this the heads were more widely separated than in the preceding one, each head being supported by a distinct neck. The tail was also double for about an inch. The most remarkable deviation was found near the middle of the body. In this region the size is considerably increased, and the transverse dark bands of the skin are interrupted in the middle, the lateral portions remaining. On the middle line passing between these is a longitudinal zigzag line, which extends the whole length of the enlarged portion. In this region the vertebral column is double, and provided with a double set of ribs, but is single before and behind it. The doubling of the vertebral column in its central portion in the manner above described is of very rare occurrence, and does not appear to have been noticed in the various works treating on teratology. Monstrosities of serpents in which the head is double have been often noticed. Aristotle mentions such. Redi found one alive, sunning himself on the banks of the Arno, near Pisa, which was two palms in length and as large as the little finger. The heads were of equal size, and each supported by a neck of two fingers' breadth in length. Redi preserved it alive for several weeks, and tried experiments with it. He noticed that the right head died seven hours before the left. In this case the brain and spinal marrow were double as far as the middle of the back, beyond which the spinal cord was single. The œsophagus and stomach were double, but the stomachs were connected with a single intestine, and there were two hearts and two livers.

The Blue Colour in Forest Marble.—Professor A. H. Church read a paper on this subject at the opening meeting of the Chemical Society. We give the following points from the *Chemical News*:—This rock, which is a well-known member of the oolitic series, is externally of a fawn colour, but always contains a darker-coloured, bluish-grey interior portion. The common explanation was to the effect that the iron, existing to the amount of about 1 per cent, was in the form of a protoxide in the interior and peroxidised without; but a more critical examination showed that the blue colour was due to the occurrence of bisulphate of iron, which had become converted in the external portions into a soluble sulphate of iron, which, reacting upon the carbonate of lime in the presence of air, formed sulphate of lime and hydrated peroxide of iron. The analytical examination proved that sulphur existed wholly as sulphate of lime in the external crust, whilst, by digesting the blue interior mineral in dilute hydrochloric acid, an insoluble residue remained, which was composed, to the extent of 16 per cent, of bisulphate of iron, and there was some sulphate of lime in solution. By mixing together iron pyrites and carbonate of lime, both in the state of very fine powder, Professor Church succeeded in imitating the bluish tint of the natural rock.

The Preservation of Iron and Steel in Water.—M. Becquerel has submitted to the Academy of Sciences the continuation of his researches on this subject. In a preceding communication he demonstrated that when one of the extremities of a bar of iron or steel is placed in salt water, in contact with a bar of zinc, the surface of which is a hundred times less, the intensity of the currents derived from the surface of the protected metal, which results from the oxidation of the zinc, diminishes in proportion as it becomes more and more distant from the points of contact of the two metals, so that protection takes place at considerable distances. In fresh water the effects are very different. The derived currents, which are the cause of the preservation of the iron as well as the electromotive force, lose their power. They, however, still retain sufficient to preserve from oxidation large surfaces of iron formed of pieces superposed on each other, or juxtaposed and armed with zinc or a suitable alloy. Details of the experiments will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lix, No. 18. In conclusion, M. Becquerel asserts that if iron or steel be placed in either fresh or salt water, so that the curve of the intensities of the electro-motive force derived from contact with zinc shall never meet the right line of the iron, the iron is protected. The process is also adapted to the preservation of iron water-pipes in wet earth.

The Relative Heating of the Soil and Air by the solar rays on a high mountain and in a plain has been examined by the distinguished traveller M. Ch. Martens, who has reported on the subject to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. We give a few notes:—A solar ray, it is said, falling on an elevated summit, should be hotter than one which, after traversing the lower and denser strata of the atmosphere, descends into the plain, since these strata necessarily absorb a notable quantity of the heat of the ray. All travellers who have ascended high mountains have been surprised at the extraordinary heat of the sun and the soil compared with the temperature of the air in the shade or with that of the soil during the night. The observations of MM. Peltier, Bravais, and Martens (two series, 125 in the whole) made on the Faulhorn, Switzerland, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. continued indifferently in fine and bad weather, give, nevertheless, for the mean temperature of the soil during the day, 11·75 Cent., that of the air being only 5·50. It became evident that heating of the soil during the day was twice that of the air; but the observers were not aware what had been the relative heating of the earth and air in the plain below during the same period. To obtain this knowledge, M. Martins selected the summit of the Pic du Midi, in the Pyrenees, and a garden in the plain at Bagnières. By his observations, which began on Sept. 8, 1864, he obtained the following results:—The mean of the temperature of the air in the shade, deduced from twenty observations at Bagnières, was 22·3; from the same on the Pic du Midi 10·1 only. The mean temperature of the surface of the soil at Bagnières was 36·1; on the Pic 33·8. The mean excess of the temperature of the soil over that of the air at the two stations is then as 10: 171:—nearly double that on the mountain. These experiments put out of doubt the greater calorific power of the sun upon the mountain than upon the plain. For the method of observation employed by this distinguished meteorologist and the additional results obtained we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy, Vol. 59, No. 16.

Extraction and Preservation of Aromata.—In the *Chemical News* (No. 256) Mr. C. R. Tichborne states that, being desirous of preserving a vegetable lusus naturæ for some time, he submerged it in some weak glycerine, considering that that fluid would be less likely to destroy the tender organism, and also rembering that it had been found most efficient in the preservation of animal tissues. The glycerine answered its purpose most admirably, preserving the delicate parts of the plant and preventing decomposition. He immediately saw that this property of glycerine might be made available for certain pharmaceutical purposes, where it was desired to preserve or to extract the aromata of vegetable products, such as elder, orange, or rose flowers, and also might be substituted for the oils and fats used in the process termed enfleurage. The glycerine need not be especially pure, but should be devoid of odour. The elder-flowers should be gathered when the corolla is fully expanded, but not too far gone; they should then be plucked from the stem, and packed firmly in wide-mouthed bottles or jars, without crushing them; and the whole should then be covered with glycerine. Mr. Tichborne states that he has thus preserved flowers for two years, and, on distilling them, procured a water the perfume of which has equalled the most recent product. For the preservation of the aroma of the flowers he considers the employment of glycerine far superior to the system termed enfleurage, in which heat is used. Further details will be found in Mr. Tichborne's paper.

The Human Voice and the Pitch of the Tuning-fork. In 1860, after much discussion, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, it was agreed to raise the pitch, and that the middle C should consist of 528 vibrations instead of 512. In the *Philosophical Magazine* for November is a paper by Mr. John Bishop, F.R.S., strongly recommending a recurrence to the old pitch, stating that his remarks have not been written as a mere theory, but in consequence of the numerous cases of injury to the human organs of voice, due to the change, which have been submitted to his opinion. In the progress of time the pitch of the songs of Handel, Mozart, and others has been gradually raised above that designed by those composers; and both the music and singers suffer by the alteration. Mr. Bishop states that even Mdme. Goldschmidt complains of the strain which the change of pitch has produced on her vocal organs. Further, it is well known that the tones at the extreme limits of phonation are never so pure in quality or so pleasant to listen to as the notes within these limits. Transposition remedies the evil for single songs; but, as Mr. Bishop remarks, no one would think of changing the key for a whole oratorio or mass. The evil is maintained by pianoforte makers and tuners, who, of course, must make their instrument correspond to the popular standard. It is satisfactory to learn that Sir John Herschel protested against the decision of the committee of the Society of Arts; and all parties appear to have considered the decision at which they arrived as only a temporary measure. Its complete failure to produce uniformity is undoubtedly a confirmation of his views, and shows the necessity for further investigation.

Megapodius Pritchardii, a new species, twelve to thirteen inches long, is described by Mr. G. R. Gray in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society" (inserted in the November number of the *Annals of Natural History*) from a specimen sent to him by Mr. W. T. Pritchard, who obtained it at Nina Fou, which island is situated about half way between the Feejee Islands and the Samoan Islands, and is far removed to the northward of the Friendly or Tonga Islands, yet it is considered to form part of this latter group. This somewhat isolated island is said to be of small size, of volcanic origin, and peculiarly liable to eruptions and earthquakes. The natives informed Mr. Pritchard that the bird laid "200 eggs, and piled them one above another in the shape of a pyramid, the last egg forming the apex." The statement he hesitated to believe; but the natives reiterated it. The bird lives in the bush, runs very fast, and does not fly any distance at a time. The Nina Fou bird was lately recorded in the "Proceedings of the Society," from information obtained by Mr. Bennett of Captain M'Leod, who stated that the bird was known to the natives by the name of "mallow," and that it lives in the scrubs in the centre of the island, about the margin of a large lagoon of brackish water, which has the appearance of having been an extinct crater. The birds lay their eggs on one side only of the lagoon, where the soil is composed of sulphur-looking sand; the eggs are deposited from one to two feet beneath the surface. This latter account is in accordance with the known habits of several of the species of this genus; and Mr. Gray says that Mr. Pritchard was right in doubting the correctness of this marvellous and most improbable story related to him by the natives. It is only by permission of the king or chief that the eggs or birds can be procured, which is also the case in other localities. There is in the British Museum an egg, with the provisional name of Megapodius Burnabyi, which agrees with the description of the Nina Fou egg. It was obtained by Lieut. Burnaby, R.N., at the Hapace Islands, which is the centre cluster of the three groups usually considered to form the Friendly or Tonga Islands. The bird of the Hapace Islands may, when made known, prove to be a species closely allied to the Megapodius Pritchardii, if not the same.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Juba, and Others.—It is highly probable that the Indian composer of problem No. 1080 was quite aware that his position admitted of an easier solution than the one stipulated, and thought that no defect. In Oriental chess problems it is not uncommon to find the conditions—White to mate in a stated number of moves, *neither more nor less*; and it must be admitted that these conditions give far greater scope for the invention of beautiful mates than our rigid rule, which makes every problem defective that allows of a double solution.

Mephistophiles.—You are mistaken; look at the position again.

Toz.—The circular has reached us; but before giving your publication the aid solicited, we should like to have some more satisfactory evidence of the capabilities of your chess staff than the pair of prize chess problems afford. One of these (we have not examined the companion) is soluble, at a glance, by 1. R to K Kt 6th; 2. Q to Q R 2nd, &c.

M. D., Sevenoaks.—1. There is nothing whatever problematical in such a position. On looking at it again you will find that White can mate in three moves without the slightest strategy, several ways. For instance, he may take the Black Queen with his Pawn, making a second Queen, and give mate in three moves; he may take the Rook with Queen first, and mate in three moves; or he may take the Bishop, as you propose, with the same result. 2. See our notice attached to the solution of Problem No. 1080.

Adolph A., from Pesth.—It is now agreed that castling, as the first move in the solution of a problem, is not permissible; the position you have been good enough to contribute is therefore useless, so far as publication is concerned.

Fanman.—No chessplayer should be without the admirable "Handbuch des Schachspiels," by von Bilguer and Von Heydebrand der Laza, of which the fourth edition has lately been printed at Leipsic. It is, beyond all comparison, the most complete and exhaustive treatise on chess openings ever published; and moreover, looking at its enormous bulk, the cheapest. You can obtain it through any foreign bookseller.

A Constant Subscriber.—The "Chessplayer's Handbook" contains, you will find, a copious analysis of the opening mentioned, as well as of most other openings. Apply to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, publishers, York-street, Covent-garden.

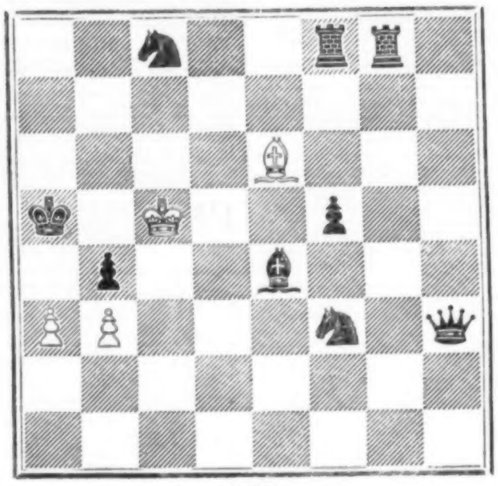
A Veteran.—The notice in our last Number will explain the matter. You are quite right.

Solutions of Problem No. 1079 (*continued*), Dundreary, S. P. Q. B., R. S., Tampico, Ledbury, G. C. F., Pipkin, F. R. O., Old Salt, George, W. Bosbing, S. M. D., St. Ives, Tony Lumpkin, Sagittary, F. B. L., Bob; H. W., Oxford; Ulen Spiegel, Pawn, Bath Archer, E. S. B., I. Warden, An Invalid, I. G. Grant, P. S. R.; A. R. S., of Gottenburg; Sancho, W. O. R., Paddy, Autolicus, F. S. A., Lowick, Mambrino, R. I. F., Carthusian, Nelly, Boston Stump, Cora, Regina, S. V. G., I. Bowman, Histrion; C., Athenæum Club; Ernest, Candide, Pensioner, C. T. U., I. Cobb, R. Vintry, Baptiste, Henricus, Skedaddle, Benjamin T., An Ancient Fogey, A Mechanic, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1082.

By Mr. Bone.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following Game, hitherto unpublished, was played between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Raphael.—(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
5. B takes Q Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
8. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 4th
10. K to Kt sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
11. B to K 2nd	R to K Kt sq
12. Kt to K sq	

(It will be seen that White could not safely take the K Kt P.)

12.	P to K B 6th

(An ingenious device to save the threatened Kt.)

13. B takes K B P	B takes B
14. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to Q 5th	Castles on Q's side
16. Kt to K 7th (ch)	

(Mr. Raphael plays the earlier portion of this game with much ability. He has now an undeniable superiority of position.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
16.	K to Kt sq
17. Kt takes K R	R takes Kt
18. Q takes K B P	R to K B sq
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q B sq
20. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
21. P to Q B 3rd	

(This, unfortunately, cuts the Queen off from the side of the field where her presence will shortly be indispensable.)

21.	P to K Kt 5th
22. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q 6th

(A menacing move. White's game, in fact, with his Queen so helplessly posted, is as bad as gone.)

23. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 5th

(Threatening mate next *coup*.)

24. B takes Kt	R takes B
25. R to K sq	Q to Q 7th
26. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes Kt

and White abandoned the game.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A steady, well-fought Game between Messrs. Gossip and Sullivan. Played at the Cigar Divan.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th

(We much prefer the defence of 5. Kt to K B 3rd; as, in truth, most players appear to do, since it is rapidly superseding the lines of play which were formerly in vogue.)

6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th
9. P takes P	P takes P

(Some authorities think the best play for the second player here is 9. B to K 2nd.)

10. Q takes P	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
13. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 3rd
14. Kt to K 6th	K to Q 2nd

(Already Black has an uncomfortable, shifty position: his King is badly placed, and his other pieces are, for the most part, quite out of action.)

15. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd
16. P to Q 5th	B to K Kt 2nd
17. P takes P (ch)	Q Kt takes P
18. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
19. Q Kt to K B 4th	Q to K R 2nd
20. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
21. Castles	B to K 4th
22. Q to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
23. Q to Q Kt 6th	B takes Kt
24. Q takes Q Kt P (ch)	K takes Kt
25. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
26. B takes B (ch)	K to B 3rd
27. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
28. Q takes Kt	Q to Q R 2nd (ch)
29. K to R 2nd	Q to Q B 4th

(Black has come out of the scramble better than he ought to have done, but his situation is still a very unsatisfactory one.)

30. Q takes Q	P takes Q
31. B to K 6th	

(A good move, as we shall presently see.)

31.	Q R to K sq
32. Q R to K sq	

(This also is a very good move.)

32.	R takes B
33. P takes P (ch)	B takes P
34. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
35. R to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
36. R takes B	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
37. K to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
38. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 5th
39. R takes Q R P	

and White won the game.

A lively Partie contested by Messrs. R. F. Fenton and N. Fedden, two promising amateurs of South Wales.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. Fenton.)	WHITE (Mr. Fedden.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
8. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P	Kt takes P
11. Castles	B to Q B 4th
12. B to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd
13. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes P
14. P takes Kt	B takes P

(The chief interest of the game springs from this sacrifice of a piece.)

15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
16. B takes Kt	P takes B
17. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
19. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K 5th

(This is all very well played by White, and tends to a pretty ending.)

20. Kt takes B	Q to K R 5th

(Correctly played; and more artistic than taking the Kt at once.)

21. P to K B 4th	Q takes Kt (ch)
22. K to B 2nd	P takes P
23. Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq
24. Q to Q B 4th	R takes Q Kt P (ch)
25. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)

(White might have won a piece here by checking with the Rook at K 7th; but in the pursuit of mate he despised so petty a prize.)

26. K to Q sq	B to Q B 2nd
27. Q takes Q B P	Q to K Kt 7th
28. R to K B 2nd	Q to K R 8th (ch)
29. R to K B sq	Q takes R (ch)
30. Kt to K sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
31. K to Q B sq	P to Q 7th (ch)

and wins.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. J. C. S. Fremantle to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. P. C. Browne to be Captain; Cornet H. C. Lloyd to be Lieutenant; Cornet A. H. Blake to be Cornet.

3rd Hussars: E. B. Grant and M. G. Hutchinson to be Cornets. 10th: Lieut. D. F. Gabbett to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Second Capts. L. F. C. Thomas, E. M. Playfair, R. R. Jones, and J. W. Collington to be Captains; Second Capt. R. C. W. Campbell to be Adjutant; Lieuts. F. H. Thompson, J. P. Morgan, and G. G. Hannen to be Second Captains; Cadets T. L. Morgan, E. S. Cooke, H. G. F. Siddons, E. Lake, and W. A. Riall to be Lieutenants; Assist. Surg. W. H. Leslie to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Engineers: Second Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. M. S. Stewart to be Captain; Lieut. J. Makgill to be Second Captain; Cadet W. J. Gill to be Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Ensign H. M. Matthews to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. G. E. Masay to be Captain; Lieut. G. A. Shegog to be Instructor of Musketry. 12th: Lieut.-General H. Colvile to be Colonel. 18th: Ensign H. G. Heath to be Lieutenant. 33rd: Assist. Surg. R. Hall, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon; Staff Assist. Surg. J. J. Ball, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 38th: Staff Surg. W. S. Wylock, M.D., to be Surgeon. 51st: Lieut. A. S. Carter to be Instructor of Musketry. 59th: Lieut. E. Gunter to be Adjutant. 69th: Lieut. N. W. Wallace to be Adjutant. 80th: Major-General J. R. Young to be Colonel. 103rd: Staff Assist. Surg. J. E. Barker, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 107th: Lieut. C. Middlemass to be Adjutant. 108th: Lieut. F. W. Bedingfeld to be Adjutant.

4th West India Regiment: Ensign J. W. Arrowsmith to be Lieutenant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. G. J. C. Whittington to be Instructor of Musketry.

Depot Battalion.—Capts. J. F. Bland, W. N. M. Orpen, and M. J. R. M'Gregor to be Instructors of Musketry.

Royal Military College.—Lieut De L. R. Anderson to be Lieutenant of a company of gentlemen cadets.

Medical Department.—Surg. J. Davys and Assist. Surg. T. Clark to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surg. T. Quinlan to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Chaplain's Department.—Rev. S. Clark to be Chaplain of the Third Class.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Cols. F. P. Haines and W. O'Grady Haley to have the local rank of Major-Generals in the East Indies. Lieut.-Cols. A. Thompson and W. C. Menzies to be Colonels. Paymaster J. M. Gibbs to have the honorary rank of Major. Staff Surg.-Major J. Donald to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General T. W. Robbins, Colonel of the 80th Foot, on Oct. 27, 1864, and of Lieut.-General C. A. F. Bentinck, Colonel of the 12th Foot, on Oct. 28, 1864:—Lieut.-General Sir D. M'Gregor to be General; Major-Generals J. Clarke and Sir J. G. Le Marchant to be Lieutenant-Generals; Brevet Cols. J. L. Dennis and C. R. Sackville, Lord West, to be Major-Generals; Majors C. C. Villiers and J. Robinson to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capts. N. S. K. Bayly and J. Stewart to be Majors.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Col. and Second Commandant W. H. March to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. H. Marriott to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. J. H. Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. F. G. Le Grand to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. C. Peters to be First Lieutenant; Col. and Second Commandant G. B. Payne to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. N. Lowder to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. D. Blyth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut. S. J. Graham to be Captain; Second Lieut. W. G. Armstrong to be First Lieutenant.

The following promotions have been made:—Dr. H. J. Domville to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Dr. J. W. S. Meiklejohn and J. Dunwoodie to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet; D. F. Guy, C. L. Brockman, and I. W. R. B. Galsworthy to be Paymasters in her Majesty's Fleet; Messrs. G. H. Lawson, T. Ramsbotham, F. R. Boardman, T. P. W. Nesham, R. C. Smith, C. W. Talbot, E. F. Day, R. W. Davies, C. R. Harris, S. H. Rickman, R. H. Hamond, and G. W. Osmond to be Lieutenants; Messrs. R. P. Purdon, J. C. Burnell, and H. J. Hesketh to be Acting Lieutenants.

Colonel A. J. Taylor, Inspector-General of Artillery, inspected, last week, the men of the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery stationed at Colchester, Harwich, and Landguard Fort.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Main, of H.M.S. Black Prince, has been dismissed the service for turning into his hammock and going to sleep during his watch, a previous punishment a year ago having failed of its warning.

The division at Aldershott, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, went through some field movements on Wednesday week. During last week the division was exercised in route-marching, to the benefit of all branches of the service. Assistant Commissary-General E. B. De Fonblanque, having assumed charge of the commissariat department at Aldershott, is taken on the strength of the division.

The officers of the Royal Engineers gave an entertainment yesterday week, to General Todleben, the distinguished Russian engineer, at Willis's Rooms, London. Above one hundred generals and other officers belonging to the Royal Engineers were present. General Sir John Burgoyne presided, supported on the right by General Todleben, and on the left by Admiral Boutakoff.——General Todleben has attended a banquet at the officers' mess-room of Woolwich garrison.

The Marlborough, 121, screw three-decker, 4000 tons, and 800-horse power engines, Captain Charles Fellowes, late the flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, arrived at Spithead last Saturday. She sailed from Malta on Oct. 13, and from Gibraltar on the 23rd, calling in at Vigo to coal on the 5th inst. She experienced head-winds throughout the greater portion of the voyage. She has brought home upwards of one hundred invalided and time-expired soldiers, with three women and several children, under charge of Lieutenant Winter, of the second battalion of the 7th Foot, and also a number of seamen and marines, invalided and time-expired men, from her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, with Mesdames Berry, Irvine, Sadler, and Avery, from Malta. The Marlborough, after having been officially inspected, will go into Portsmouth Harbour to dismantle and pay out of commission.

A court-martial assembled on board the flag-ship Victory, at Portsmouth, on Thursday week, to try Midshipman Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton, a son of the late Duke of Newcastle, and borne on the books of her Majesty's ship Edgar, on the charge of desertion and of having broken his parole. The court was composed of Captain Caldwell (president), and Captains S. Osborn, C.B.; Sir F. T. M'Clintock; the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B.; Seccombe, Count Gleichen, Henderson, and Goodenough. The facts of the case were simple. It appears that Lord Clinton deserted his ship, but was arrested, and afterwards committed the second offence charged against him by neglecting to return to the ship when at liberty on parole to attend his father's funeral. The court found the prisoner guilty on both charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Colonel Erskine, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, will succeed Colonel M'Murdo as Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Lord Londesborough has accepted the presidency of the Yorkshire Rifle Association.

On Thursday week the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone presided at an entertainment given by the St. Martin's division of the Queen's (Westminster), for the purpose of celebrating St. Martin's Day, and, in an eloquent speech, advocated the volunteer movement.

On Monday the 19th Surrey, or Borough of Lambeth Volunteers, held their prize presentation meeting at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, over which Mr. Doulton, M.P., presided. The large hall was crowded to excess; and the prizes, which had been presentedby the officers and by inhabitants of the district, made up a costly display of silver cups, watches, medals, timepieces, and tea and coffee services, all of which had been given to reward skill in shooting or excellence in drill. The chairman having opened the proceedings with an effective speech, Mrs. Prendergast Walsh presented the prizes. After the prize-list had been exhausted, several speeches were made, in which Major Labrew and Captain Prewett were complimented for their great devotion to the regiment.

Her Majesty has approved of the 7th Lancashire Militia bearing for the future the title of "Royal."——The special designation of "The Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps" has been assigned to the 64th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps. — At the commencement of the regimental class-shooting of the 1st Manchester corps, this year, upwards of £50 was appropriated for prizes for the highest aggregate scores, and the highest scores at each range in the third period of their class-shooting. There were seven prizes for each class, and they have, we learn from the *Manchester Guardian*, been awarded as follow:—First-class: First prize, silver plate, value £7, Sergeant Holmes; second, silver plate, value £5, Private Shaw; third, London Armoury rifle, Sergeant Parkinson. The range prizes, £2 each, were won by Corporal Heppleston, Sergeant Mellor, and Privates M'Kellern and Mawson. Second-class ranges: First prize, silver plate, value £5, Private Hilditch; second, silver goblet, value £4, Private Crum; third, London Armoury rifle, Private Roberts. The range prizes were won by Private Russell, Private Brentnall, and Ensign Tonge. Third class: the first prize, a silver goblet, value £4, was won by Private J. West; second, London Armoury rifle, by Private Chadwick; and the third, a field glass, value £2 10s., by Private S. Stanley. The range prizes were won by Privates Brookes, Robinson, Garside, and Leech.——Last Saturday the Eccles Company of volunteers competed at their range on Clifton Moss for prizes offered by their officers. The first prize (£3) was won by Sergeant Jerram: Private Chadwick won the second prize, £2; and Private Bloor the third, 30s. The winners of the remaining prizes were Privates Mullin, Kenny, Derbyshire, Wood, P. Collins, Hogan, I. Collins, Connor, and Corporal Lowndes. The good-attendance prize of £5, given by Mr. P. H. Moore, formerly captain of the company, was then competed for. Privates P. Collins and Derbyshire tied, and divided the first and second prizes—viz., £2 and £1. The other winners were Sergeant Jerram, Privates Kenny, and Collins, Sergeant Hill, and Corporal Johnson. This last competition was open only to the twelve members who had attended the most number of drills in 1864, and all the competitors had attended more than forty drills and parades since Jan. 1.

M. Wolowski, formerly Procureur-Général of the kingdom of Poland, recently died in Siberia, where he had been banished. He had been condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to exile.

The Leipsic Society for the Improvement of the Working Classes had resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Blum's birthday, but the authorities forbade the demonstration on the ground that Blum was executed in Austria for acts which were equally punishable by the laws of Saxony.

A Belgian journal announces that the use of horseflesh as butcher's meat is becoming common at Verviers, in Belgium. The authorities are about to erect an abattoir for the slaughtering of horses, about twenty of which are killed every week and eaten by the inhabitants of that town. Verviers is not the only town in Belgium where horseflesh is used for food.

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